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National Geographical Series, No. 3.

MONTEITH AND McNALLY'S SERIES

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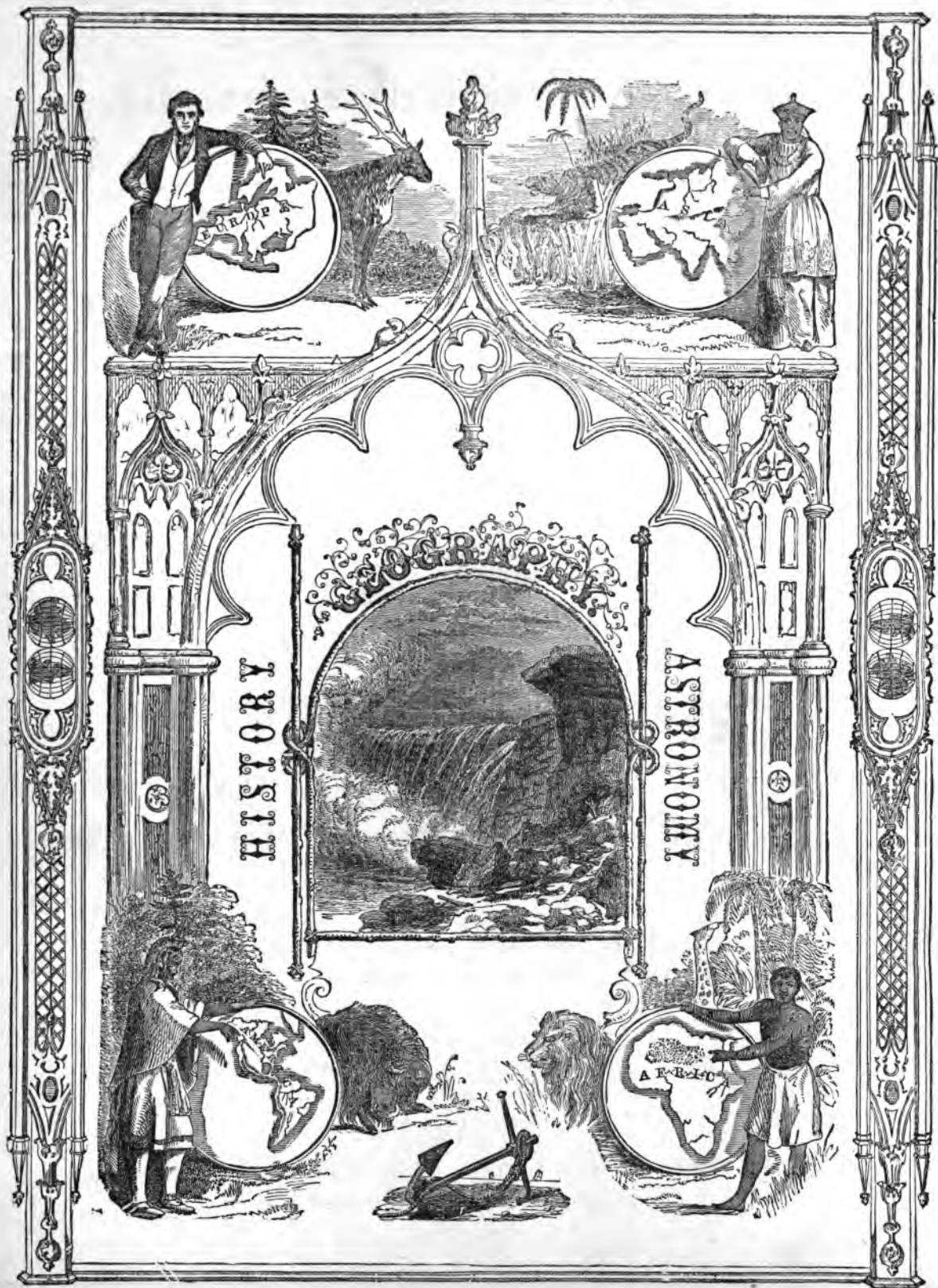
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MONTEITH'S
MANUAL
OF
GEOGRAPHY,
COMBINED WITH
HISTORY
AND
ASTRONOMY.



National Geographical Series, No.

M A N U A L
O F
G E O G R A P H



COMBINED WITH
HISTORY AND ASTRONOMY.



DESIGNED FOR
INTERMEDIATE CLASSES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

BY JAMES MONTEITH,
PRINCIPAL OF WARD SCHOOL NO. XVII, —NEW YORK CITY.

REVISED EDITION.

NEW YORK:
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1864.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

LESSON II.

Q. What are the natural divisions of the Land?

A. Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, Mountains, and Plains.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. A Continent is the largest natural division of the land.

Q. How many Continents are there?

A. There are two Continents; the Eastern and the Western.

Q. What are the grand divisions of the Eastern Continent?

A. Europe, Asia,¹ and Africa.

Q. What are the grand divisions of the Western Continent?

A. North America and South America.

Q. Which is the larger Continent?

A. The Eastern Continent.

LESSON III.

Q. What is an Island?

A. A portion of land *entirely* surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A portion of land *almost* surrounded by water.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A neck joining two larger portions of land.

Q. What is a Cape?

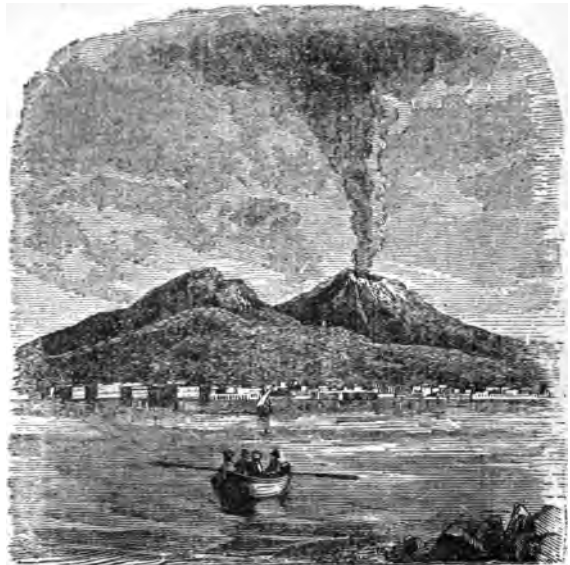
A. A point of land extending into the water.

Q. If the Cape be high and rocky, what is it called?

A. A Promontory.

Q. What are Capes frequently called?

A. Headlands.



MOUNTAINS—VOLCANO.

LESSON IV.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A vast elevation of land.

Q. What is a Hill?

A. A small elevation of land.

Q. What is a Volcano?

A. A mountain that sometimes sends out fire, smoke and lava.

Q. What is a Valley?

A. The low land between hills or mountains.

Q. What is a Plain?

A. A level tract of land.

Q. What is a Table-land?

A. An elevated plain, or the flat top of a mountain.

Q. What is a Desert?

A. A barren region of country.

Q. What is an O'asis?

A. A fertile spot in a desert.

DEFINITIONS.



THE SEA.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

LESSON V.

Q. What are the natural divisions of the Water?

A. Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits,

Lakes and Rivers.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. An Ocean is the largest natural division of the water.

Q. How many Oceans are there?

A. Five; the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic or Southern, and Arctic or Northern.

Q. What is a sea?

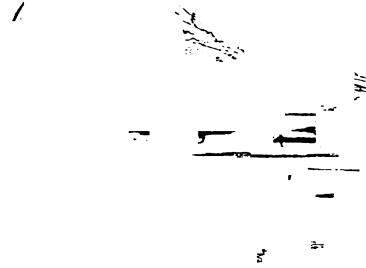
A. The division of water next in size to an Ocean.

Q. What is a Sea called that contains a large number of Islands?

A. An Archipelago.

Q. To what is the name Archipelago also applied?

A. To groups of Islands.



A LAKE—AN ISLAND IN THE CENTRE—A BRIDGE INTO THE LAKE—MOUNTAINS.

LESSON VI.

Q. What is a Gulf or Bay?

A. A body of water extending in

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A body of water almost surrounded by land.

Q. What are small Lakes called?

A. Ponds.

Q. What waters on the Earth are salt?

A. Oceans, Seas, and most Gulf Straits.

Q. What waters are fresh?

A. Rivers and most Lakes.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A passage connecting two bodies of water.

Q. What is a Channel?

A. A wide Strait.

Q. What is a Sound?

A. A shallow Channel or Bay.



A RIVER.

Q. What is a River?

A. A stream of water flowing through the land.

Q. What are small Streams called?

A. Brooks, Creeks, Rivulets, and Rills.

Q. What is the Head or Source of a River?

A. The part where the river commences.

Q. What is the Mouth of a River?

A. The part where it empties.

Q. What is an Estuary?

A. A narrow and deep inlet of the sea, at the mouth of a river.

Q. What is the Valley or Basin of a river?

A. The tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries.

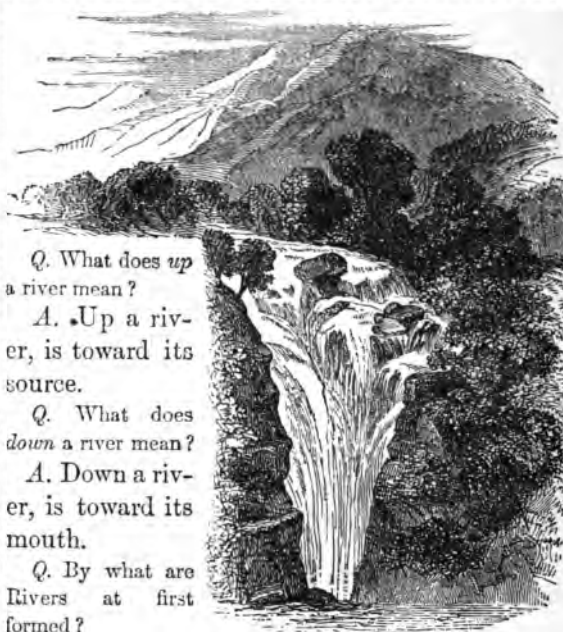
LESSON VII.

Q. What is the Right bank of a River?

A. The bank on the right hand as you go down the stream.

Q. What is the Left bank?

A. The one on the left hand.



A WATERFALL.

Q. What does *up* a river mean?

A. Up a river, is toward its source.

Q. What does *down* a river mean?

A. Down a river, is toward its mouth.

Q. By what are Rivers at first formed?

A. By Springs.

Q. What is a Spring?

A. Water flowing from the ground.

Q. How are Springs formed?

A. By rain that sinks into the earth, and flows out through openings in the ground.

Q. What is a Cataract or Waterfall?

A. Water flowing over a precipice.

Q. What are Rapids?

A. Water flowing down a steep but regular descent.

Q. What is a Delta?

A. The land embraced by the several mouths of a river.

Q. What are rivers called which flow into other rivers?

A. Branches, Forks, Tributaries, and Affluents.

Q. What is a Harbor, Haven, or Port?

A. A small bay where ships can anchor safely.

Q. What is a Canal?

A. An artificial channel filled with water for the passage of boats.

Q. What is a Swamp?

A. Soft, wet ground, unfit for cultivation.

DEFINITIONS.

LESSON VIII.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Q. What are the Political Divisions of the Earth?

A. Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, States, etc.

Q. What is an Empire?

A. An extensive region comprising several countries, governed by an Emperor.

Q. What is a Kingdom?

A. A country governed by a King or a Queen.

Q. What is a Republic?

A. A country whose laws are made by representatives elected by the people.

Q. What is the City called where laws are made?

A. The Capital.

Q. What is the largest City of a State or Country called?

A. The Metropolis.

Q. For what is the Compass used?

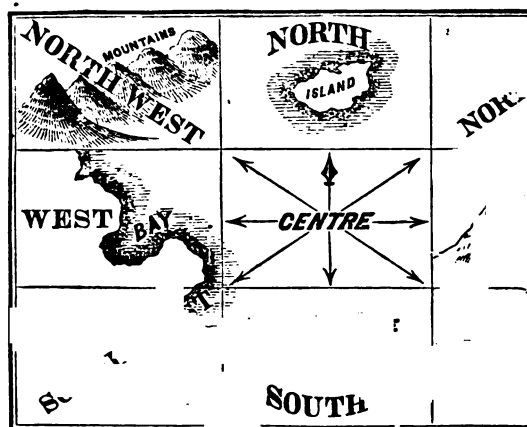
A. For ascertaining or directing the course of ships at sea.

Q. What are the Principal or Cardinal Points of the Compass?

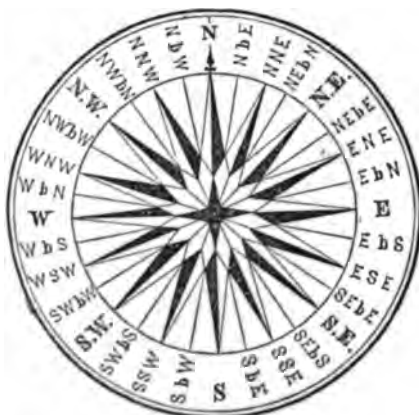
A. North, East, South, and West

Q. What are the most important intermediate directions?

A. North-east, south-east, north-west, south-west.



LESSON IX.



MARINER'S COMPASS.

Q. What is the Compass?

A. A circular box, containing a magnetic needle, which always points toward the north.

Q. What is a Map?

A. A representation of the whole, or of a part, of the Earth's surface, on a plane.

Q. What are the directions on a Map?

A. Toward the top, North; toward the bottom, South; to the right, East; to the left, West.

Q. In what direction from the center of the Island?

A. North.

Q. In what direction is the Volcano?

A. East.

Q. In what direction is the Cape?

A. South.

Q. In what direction is the Bay?

A. West.

Q. In what direction is the Lake? The Mountains? The Isthmus?

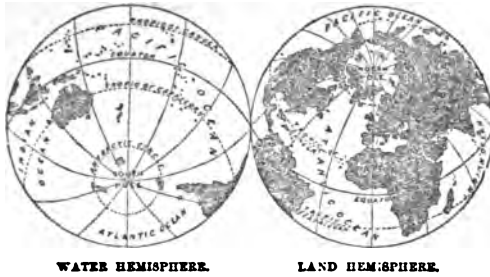
Q. What is in the East? In the West? In the North? In the South? In the North-east? In the South-east? In the North-west? In the South-west?

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



Continued on next page

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



EXERCISES.

LESSON X.

- What is a Map?
 What is a Map called which represents one-half of the Earth's surface? *A Map of a Hemisphere.*
 What is that Hemisphere called which contains the Western Continent? *The Western Hemisphere.*
 What is that Hemisphere called which contains the Eastern Continent? *The Eastern Hemisphere.*
 On which Continent do we live? *Western.*
 What are the Grand Divisions of the Western Continent? *North America and South America.*
 What natural division is South America?
 What Isthmus joins North and South America?
 What Grand Division, composed of Islands, partly in the Western Hemisphere? *Oceania.*
 Is any part of Asia in the Western Hemisphere?
 What Country in the north-eastern part of N. America?
 What natural division is Greenland? *An Island.*
 What large Bay west of Greenland?
 What great Bay in the northern part of North America?
 What Gulf in the southern part?
 What Sea north of South America?
 What Sea north-west of North America?
 In what Country do we live?
 What range of Mountains in the western part of North America?
 What range in the western part of South America?

LESSON XI.

- What Cape at the southern point of Greenland?
 What Cape at the northern point of South America?
 What Cape at the eastern point of South America?

- What Cape at the southern point of South America?
 What Cape at the western point of South America?
 What Cape on the western coast of North America?
 What Island east of Greenland?
 What Island in the eastern part of North America?
 What Islands north of South America?
 What Islands east of the West Indies?
 What Islands in the Pacific Ocean west of South America?
 What Islands west of South America?
 What Islands in the southern part of South America?
 What Strait separates Terra del Fuego from South America?

- What Strait at the entrance to Baffin's Bay?
 What Strait between North America and Europe?
 What Oceans are connected by Behring's Strait?
 What three large Rivers in North America?
 Into what does Missouri River flow?
 Into what does Mississippi River flow?
 What large River flows into the Pacific Ocean?
 What is the largest River in South America?
 What can you say of the Amazon River?
river in the world.

- What River in South America north of the Equator?
 What River flows into the Rio de la Plata?
 Into what does the La Plata flow?
 What large Lake in North America?
 In what direction do nearly all the Rivers of the Western Hemisphere flow?
Toward the Atlantic.

LESSON XII.

- In what direction from North America is South America?
 In what direction from South America is Asia?
 In what direction from the West Indies is Europe?
 In what direction from the West Indies is Africa?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Europe?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Africa?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Asia?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Africa?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Europe?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Africa?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Asia?
 In what direction from the Sandwich Islands is Africa?

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



MONTEITH'S GEOGRAPHY.

EXERCISES.

LESSON XIII.

What are the three Grand Divisions of the Eastern Continent?
Which is the largest?
Which is the smallest?
What Ocean north of Europe?
What Grand Division east?
What sea south?
What Ocean west?
What is the Mediterranean Sea? *It is the largest sea in the world.*
What does it separate from Europe?
What Strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?
What two Seas between Europe and Asia?
What Islands in the west of Europe?
What Sea east of the British Islands?
What Cape at the northern extremity of Europe?
What Island north of Europe?

LESSON XIV.

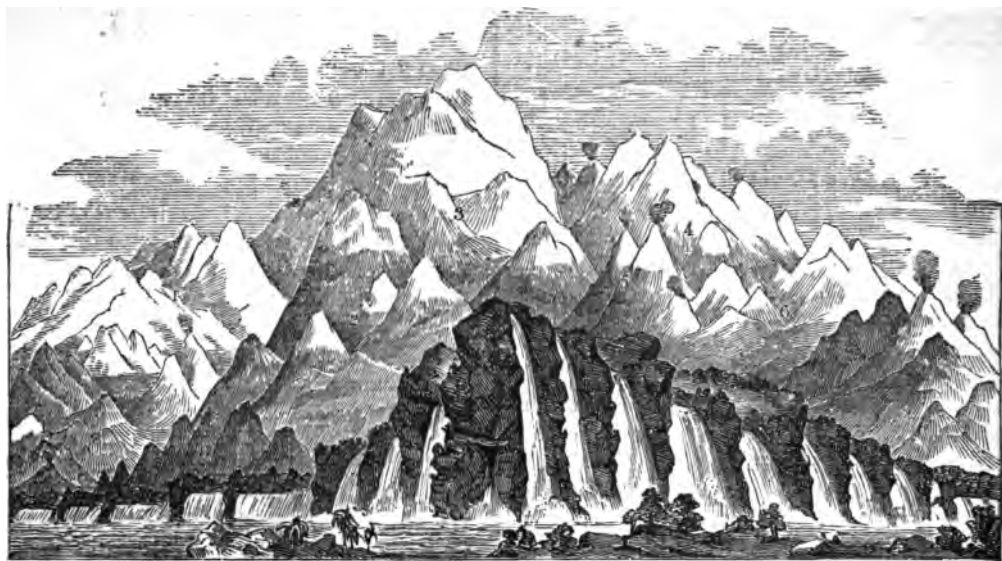
What Ocean north of Asia? East? South?
What two Grand Divisions west?
What Sea between Asia and Africa?
What Sea south-east of Asia?
What large Sea and Bay south?
Which is the largest Sea west of Asia?
What two large Seas between Asia and Europe?
On which side of Asia is the Pacific Ocean?
What Islands in the eastern part of Asia?
What three large Peninsulas in the southern part?
What is the southern Cape of Hindoostan?
What Mountains in the southern part of Asia?
What large Desert in Asia?
What two Rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean?
What Rivers flow toward the Pacific?
What River flows into the China Sea?
What Grand Division, composed of Islands, partly in the Eastern Hemisphere?
Which is the largest Island in the world? *Australia.*
What large Island between Asia and Australia?
On what Ocean would you sail from the British Islands to Cape of Good Hope?

LESSON XV.

What Sea north of Africa?
What Grand Division and Ocean east?
What Ocean south? West?
What natural division is Africa?
What Isthmus joins Africa to Asia?
Between what two Seas is the Isthmus of?
What Desert north of the central part of Africa?
What Cape at the eastern point of Africa?
What Cape at the western point?
What Cape in the southern part?
What Gulf west of Africa?
What River flows into the Mediterranean?
What River flows into the Gulf of Guinea?
What large Island south-east of Africa?
What Channel between Madagascar and Africa?
What Sea between Africa and Europe?
What connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?
What two Oceans between the Eastern Continents? *The Atlantic on one side, the Pacific on the other.*
Which is the largest City in the world? *London.*
Which is the largest City on the Western Hemisphere?
On what water would you sail from Europe to Australia?
On what water would you sail from Cape of Good Hope to Australia?

LESSON XVI.

In what direction from Asia is Europe? from Africa? from Africa is Australia? from the British Islands? from the British Islands is Japan? from the Japan Islands is Madagascar? from Madagascar is Arabia? from Arabia are the Philippine Islands? from the Philippine Islands is Nova Zembla?
In what direction from Hindoostan are the islands? from Hindoostan is Australia? from Australia is Cape of Good Hope? from Cape of Good Hope is Cape Verd? from Hindoostan are the Islands? from Hindoostan is North?
How would you go by water from Nova Zembla to Cape of Good Hope? from Cape of Good Hope to Cape Comorin? from Cape Comorin to Japan Islands? from North Cape to Japan? from the Philippine Islands to



a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r
WATERFALLS AND MOUNTAINS.*—COMPARATIVE SIZES

REVIEW OF THE WESTERN AND EASTERN HEMISPHERES.

LESSON XVII.

GRAND DIVISIONS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—*North America* is north of *South America*.]

NORTH AMERICA?	ASIA?
SOUTH AMERICA?	AFRICA?
EUROPE?	OCEANIA?

OCEANS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—*Pacific Ocean* is east of *Asia* and west of *America*.]

PACIFIC?	INDIAN?
ATLANTIC?	ANTARCTIC OR SOUTHERN?
	ARCTIC OR NORTHERN?

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—*Rocky Mountains* are in the western part of *North America*.]

ROCKY?	HIMALAYA?
ANDES?	

LESSON XVIII.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—*Mediterranean Sea* is south of *Europe* and north of *Africa*.]

MEDITERRANEAN?	BAFFIN'S?
MEXICO?	GUINEA?
HUDSON'S?	CHINA?
KAMTSCHATKA?	BENGAL?
CARIBBEAN?	RED?
CASPIAN?	NORTH?
ARABIAN?	BLACK?

CAPES.

Where are they? [MODEL.—*Cape Horn* is the southern extremity of *South America*.]

HORN?	ST. ROQUE?
GOOD HOPE?	BLANCO?
COMORIN?	GUARDAFUY?
NORTH?	VERD?
GALLINAS?	FAREWELL?

1 Ilm-a-l'-a. 2 Kam-chat'-ka 3 Gal-lee'-nas.

* For the names of the above Mountains and Waterfalls, see Appendix.

WORLD.

MAP OF THE WORLD.



LESSON XIX.

PENINSULAS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—Africa is south of Europe and south-west of Asia.]

AFRICA?	ARABIA?
SOUTH AMERICA?	HINDOOSTAN?
FARTHER INDIA?	

ISLANDS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—Australia is in the Pacific Ocean south-east of Asia.]

AUSTRALIA?	CAPE VERD ISLANDS?
WEST INDIES?	JAPAN ISLANDS?
GREENLAND?	MADAGASCAR?
NEWFOUNDLAND?	BRITISH ISLANDS?
ICELAND?	BORNEO?
SANDWICH ISLANDS?	NEW ZEALAND?
NOVA ZEMBLA?	TERRA DEL FUEGO?

STRAITS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—Behring's Strait is between North America and Asia.]

BEHRING'S?	GIBRALTAR?
MAGELLAN?	DAVIS'?
MOZAMBIQUE' CHANNEL?	

LESSON XX.

RIVERS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—Amazon River is in the part of South America.]

AMAZON?	LA PLATA
MISSISSIPPI?	PARANA?
MISSOURI?	CAMBODIA
COLUMBIA?	AMOOB?
YENISEI?	Obi?
HOANG HO?	NILE?
YANG-TSE KIANG?	NIGER?

GENERAL QUESTION

Q. Which extends further north, Europe or America?

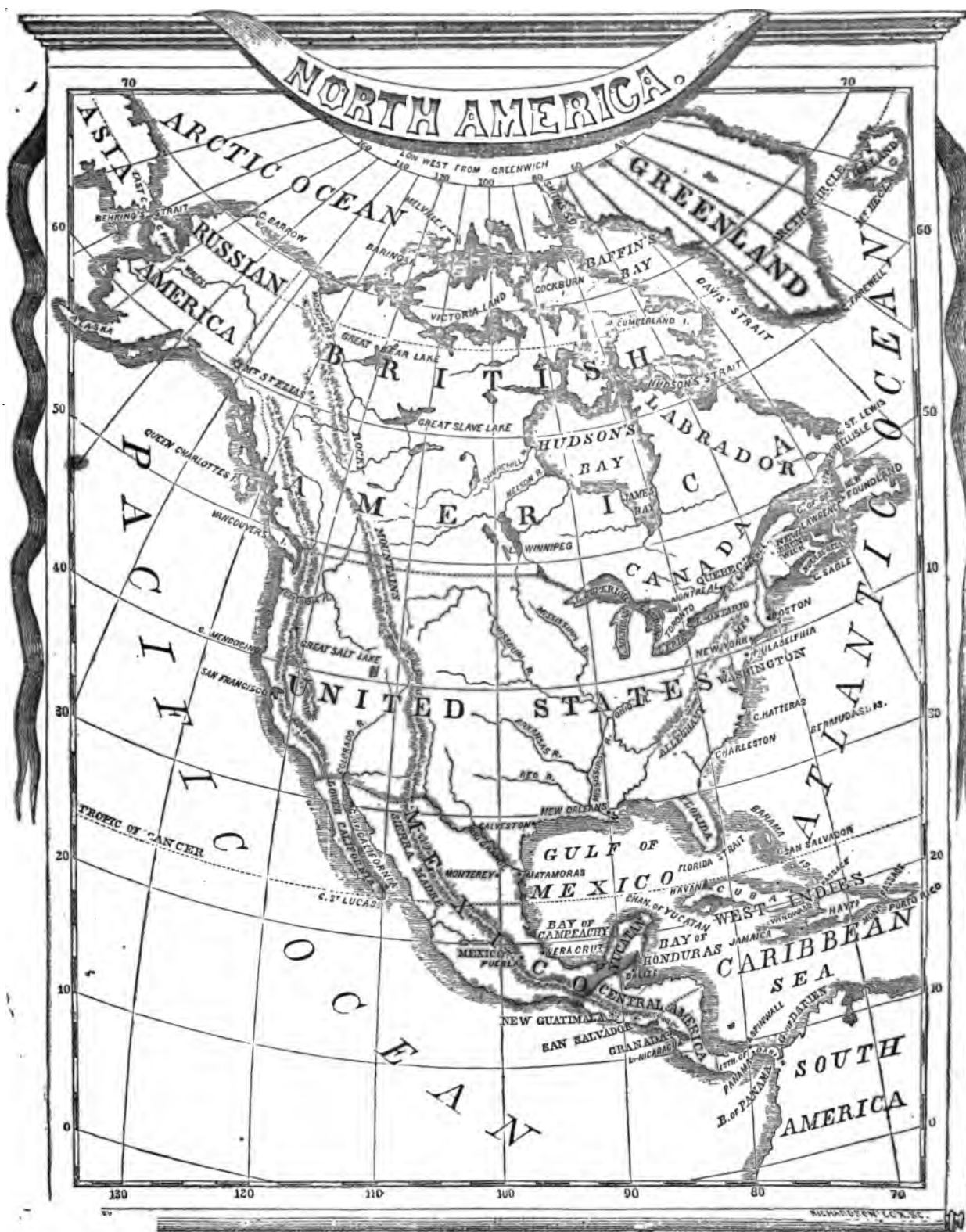
Q. Which extends further north, South America or Africa?

Q. Which extends further south, South America or Europe?

Q. Which extends further south, North America or Europe?

Q. Which extends further south, North America or Asia?

Q. Which extends further south, Australia or America?



EXERCISES.

LESSON XXI.

What Ocean north of North America? East? West?
 What Country in the north-western part of N. America?
 What Country in the north-eastern part?
 What Country in the northern part?
 What Country south of British America?
 Between what two Oceans is the United States?
 What Country south of the United States?
 Which is the most southern Country of N. America?
 What Province of British America, north of the United States?
 What Provinces north-east?
 What Sea east of Central America?
 What Bay between British America and Greenland?
 What large Bay in British America?
 What small Bay opens into Hudson's Bay?
 What Gulf in the western part of Mexico?
 What Gulf in the eastern part of British America?
 What Strait connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic?
 What Strait connects Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic?
 What Strait connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic?
 What great River flows into the Gulf of Mexico?
 Which is the largest River that flows into the Mississippi?
 What large River from the east flows into the Mississippi?
 Which are the largest three from the west that flow into the Mississippi?
 In what Country are these rivers just mentioned?
 What River flows into the Arctic Ocean?
 What Rivers flow into Hudson's Bay?
 What River flows into the west side of the Gulf of Mexico?
 What River flows into the Pacific?
 What River flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
 What River flows into the Gulf of California?

LESSON XXII.

Which is the largest North American Island? *Greenland*.
 What is the southern Cape of Greenland?
 What is a Cape?
 What Island east of Greenland?

What large Peninsula between Hudson's Atlantic?
 What is a Peninsula?
 What Cape at the eastern extremity of Labrador, is a British America?
 What Gulf west of Newfoundland?
 What Strait connects the Gulf of St. Lawrence Atlantic?
 What Peninsula south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
 What Cape at the southern extremity of Newfoundland?
 What Peninsula in the south-eastern part of Canada?
 What Bay east of Yucatan? West?
 What Peninsula in the western part of Mexico?
 What is the southern Cape of Lower California?
 What Peninsula in the south-western part of America?
 What Cape in the western part?
 Into what Strait does Cape Prince of Wales?
 What Cape on the opposite side of Behring's?
 What Islands west of British America?
 What Islands in the Atlantic, east of the United States?

LESSON XXIII.

What group of Islands south-east of the United States?
 Mention the largest four of the West Indies.
 What are these four Islands together called?
Antilles.
 Which is the largest of the Great Antilles?
 What Peninsula north of Cuba? West?
 What separates Cuba from Florida?
 What separates Cuba from Yucatan?
 What Strait or Passage between Cuba and Hayti?
 What separates Hayti from Porto Rico?
 What Islands north of Cuba?
 What Mountains in the western part of N. America?
 What Mountains extend through Mexico?
 What Mountains in the eastern part of the United States?
 What Mountain in Russian America is the highest?
 What four great Lakes north of the United States?
 Which is the largest of these Lakes? *Superior*.
 What large Lake lies entirely within the United States?
 What River is the outlet of these Lakes?
 Into what does the St. Lawrence flow?
 Into what does the Gulf of St. Lawrence open?

LESSON XXIV.

What Lake in the western part of the United States?
 What three Lakes in British America?
 What Lake in Central America?
 What River between the United States and Mexico?
 Into what Gulf does the Rio Grande¹ flow?
 What Cape in the eastern part of the United States?
 What Peninsula in the south-eastern part?
 What large Island south of Florida?
 What Strait between Florida and Cuba?
 Sailing south on the Mississippi from its source, what four large Rivers do you pass?
 At what water do you arrive?
 Into what does the Gulf of Mexico open?
 Sailing from the Atlantic to Baffin's Bay, through what Strait do you pass?
 What Strait north of Labrador?
 What Strait between Labrador and Newfoundland?
 Where does America approach nearest to Asia? *At Behring's Strait.*
 On what water can you sail from Florida to Mexico?
 On what water can you sail from Cuba to S. America?
 What large Island at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico?
 In what part of N. America are the Rocky Mountains?
 In what part of N. America are the Alleghany Mountains?
 On which side of Mexico is the Gulf of Mexico?
 On which side of Mexico is the Gulf of California?
 On which side of Greenland is Baffin's Bay?
 On which side of Florida is the Atlantic Ocean?
 On which side of Florida is the Gulf of Mexico?
 On which side of Labrador is Hudson's Bay?
 On which side of Nova Scotia is the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
 What is the south-western part of the Gulf of Mexico called?
 What Bay north of Central America?
 What Peninsula between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras?
 What waters are connected by the Channel of Yucatan?
 What Isthmus joins North and South America?
 How wide is the Isthmus of Darien? *28 miles.*
 In what direction does it extend? *East and west.*
 What Gulf north of the Isthmus of Darien?
 What Bay south?
 Into what does the Gulf of Darien open? *The Bay of Panama?*
 What Strait connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean?

¹ *Ree'-o-gran'-di.*

LESSON XXV.

What City is the Capital of Canada? *
 What Cities in Canada on the St. Lawrence?
 What City on Lake Ontario?
 What is the Capital of the United States?
 Which is the largest City in the United States? *New York.*
 What City on the Mississippi, near its mouth?
 In what part of the United States are Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia?
 In what part of the United States is Charleston?
 What City in the United States, on the Gulf of Mexico?
 What City in the western part of the United States?
 What is the Capital of Mexico?
 What City on the Rio Grande?
 What City west of Matamoras?
 What City east of the City of Mexico, on the Bay of Campeachy?
 What City in the north-western part of Central America?
 What City south-east of New Guatemala?
 What City on Lake Nicaragua?
 What Towns on the Isthmus of Darien?
 What is the Capital of Cuba?

LESSON XXVI.

What Country in the center of North America?
 In what direction from the United States is Greenland?
 from Greenland is Russian America? from Russian America is Central America? from Central America is British America? from British America is Mexico? from Mexico are the West Indies? from the West Indies is the United States?
 In what direction from Boston is the City of Mexico?
 from the City of Mexico is San Francisco? from San Francisco is Toronto? from Toronto is Charleston? from Charleston is Havana? from Havana is Granada? from Granada is Galveston? from Galveston is Boston?
 In what direction from New Orleans is Montreal? from New Orleans is Havana? from New Orleans is Vera Cruz? from New Orleans is San Francisco?
 How would you go by water from Toronto to New York? from New York to New Orleans? from New Orleans to Vera Cruz? from Boston to Havana?

* The Queen has designated OTTAWA as the Capital of Canada, but until the government buildings are completed, the Provincial Parliament will meet at Quebec

NORTH AMERICA.

REVIEW.

LESSON XXVII.

COUNTRIES.

Where are they? [MODEL.—Greenland is north-east of British America.]

GREENLAND?	UNITED STATES?
BRITISH AMERICA?	MEXICO?
RUSSIAN AMERICA?	CENTRAL AMERICA?

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project? [MODEL.—Cape Farewell is the southern extremity of Greenland, and projects into the Atlantic.]

FAREWELL?	ST. LEWIS?
SABLE?	HATTERAS?
ST. LUCAS?	PRINCE OF WALES?

PENINSULAS.

Where are they? By what waters are they embraced? [MODEL.—Lower California is in the western part of Mexico. It is embraced by the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean.]

LOWER CALIFORNIA?	YUCATAN?	ALASKA?
LABRADOR?	NOVA SCOTIA?	FLORIDA?

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded? [MODEL.—Newfoundland is south-east of Labrador. It is surrounded by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Bellisle, and the Atlantic Ocean.]

NEWFOUNDLAND?	WEST INDIES?
GREENLAND?	CUBA?
ICELAND?	HAYTI?
VANCOUVER'S?	JAMAICA?
QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S?	PORTO RICO?
BERMUDA ISLANDS?	BAHAMA ISLANDS?

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they? [MODEL.—Alleghany Mountains are in the eastern part of the United States.]

ALLEGHANY?	SIERRA MADRE'?
ROCKY?	MT. ST. ELIAS?

LESSON XXVIII.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?
—Baffin's Bay is west of Greenland, and opens Atlantic.]

BAFFIN'S?	CALIFORNIA?
HUDSON'S?	CAMPEACHY?
MEXICO?	HONDURAS?
CARIBBEAN?	PANAMA?
ST. LAWRENCE?	JAMES'?
	DAR

STRAITS.

Between what lands are they? What waters do they
[MODEL.—Davis' Strait is between Greenland and America, and connects Baffin's Bay with the Atla

DAVIS'?	BEHRING'S?
BELLISLE?	CHANNEL OF YUCATAI
FLORIDA?	WINDWARD PASSAGE
HUDSON'S?	MONA PASSAGE?

LESSON XXIX.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? I
waters do they flow? [MODEL.—Mississippi River the northern part of the United States, takes a s course, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico.]

MISSISSIPPI?	RIO GRANDE?
MISSOURI?	ARKANSAS?
COLUMBIA?	CHURCHILL?
MACKENZIE'S?	COLORADO?
OHIO?	RED?
	NELSON'S

LAKES.

Where are they? [MODEL.—Great Bear Lake is in tl western part of British America.]

GREAT BEAR?	HURON?
GREAT SLAVE?	ERIE?
WINNIPEG?	ONTARIO?
SUPERIOR?	GREAT SALT?
MICHIGAN?	NICARAGUA?



LANDING OF COLUMBUS AT SAN SALVADOR, OCTOBER 12TH, 1492.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON XXX.

Q. When and by whom was N. America discovered?

A. In the year 1492, by Christopher Columbus.

Q. From what country did Columbus sail?

A. From Spain.

Q. Where did he intend to go?

A. To India, in Asia.

Q. In what direction did Europeans go to India?

A. East.

Q. In what direction did Columbus sail?

A. West.

Q. On what water did he sail?

A. On the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Why did Columbus think to arrive at India by a westerly course on the Atlantic?

A. He knew the earth was a globe, and thought the Atlantic extended from Europe, around one side of the earth to Asia.

Q. What land stopped him on his way to Asia?

A. America and its islands.

Q. When America stopped him, where did he think he had arrived?

A. He thought he had arrived at Asia.

Q. How far had he really gone?

A. Only one third of the distance from Europe westward to Asia.

Q. If America had not stopped him, could he have arrived at Asia?

A. He could.

Q. Where did Columbus first land?

A. At San Salvador, or Cat Island, one of the Bahamas.

Q. How many times did Columbus visit America?

A. Four times.

Q. After whom was America named?

A. Amerigo Vespucci, who visited America in 1499.

Q. Why was this Continent named after him?

A. His description of the country being the first published, many believed him to be the first discoverer.

NORTH AMERICA.



SAVAGES OF NORTH AMERICA.—HUNTING AND FISHING.

LESSON XXXI.

Q. What people did Columbus find in America?

A. Savages, who obtained their food by hunting and fishing.

Q. What did Columbus name them?

A. Thinking he had arrived at India, he called them Indians.

Q. Where did the Whites come from?

A. The Whites came from Europe.

Q. What people from Europe first came to America?

A. First, the Spaniards; next, the English; and after them, the French.

Q. Where did the Blacks or Negroes come from?

A. They were brought from Africa as slaves to the Whites.

Q. Where do the Esquimaux live?

A. In Greenland, Russian America, and the northern parts of British America.

Q. What can you say of the climate of the northern parts of North America?

A. It is very cold, there being ice and snow during all the year.

Q. In what are the inhabitants chiefly employed?

A. In fishing, and in hunting wild animals for their skins and furs.

Q. What wild animals are found in North America?

A. The bear, wolf, buffalo, deer, and panther.

Q. What animals are valuable for their furs?

A. The fox, beaver, bear, marten, mink, and lynx.

Q. In what are the Greenlanders expert?

A. In the management of their canoes, fishing, and seal-hunting.

Q. For what is the seal useful?

A. The flesh is used for food, the oil for burning, and the skin for making clothes, tents, and canoes.

Q. On what do the people ride from place to place?

A. On sledges drawn by dogs.

Q. Where do whales mostly abound?

A. In Baffin's Bay and the North Pacific.

Q. What are obtained from the whale?

A. Whale-bone and oil.

LESSON XXXII.

Q. What are the principal minerals of North America?

A. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal.

Q. Were all the Indians savages when America was discovered?

A. They were not; in Mexico and Peru they were partly civilized, having kings and regular governments.

Q. Wherein did the Indians of Mexico and Peru differ from the savages?

A. They built cities, manufactured cloth, etc.

Q. Who conquered Mexico?

A. The Spaniards, under Cortez; in 1520.

Q. Why did they visit Mexico?

A. They expected to find gold and silver.

Q. What did Cortez do?

A. He seized Montezuma, the Mexican King.

Q. With what were the Mexicans armed?

A. Bows, arrows, and clubs.

Q. With what were the Spaniards armed?

A. Guns and cannon.

Q. What did the Mexicans think of the noise and fire of the cannon?

A. They thought they were thunder and lightning.

Q. How did they act when the Spaniards approached?

A. The Mexicans were frightened, and fled from the Spaniards.

Q. How long did Mexico belong to Spain?

A. About 300 years.

Q. When did it become independent?

A. In the year 1821.

Q. What is the climate of Mexico?

A. The low grounds on the coasts are hot and unhealthful; the table-lands, mild and agreeable; the more elevated regions, cold.

Q. What are the productions of Mexico?

A. Oranges, figs, lemons, sugar, and cotton.

Q. For what is the city of Mexico remarkable?

A. For the beauty of the surrounding lakes, on which are floating gardens.

Q. Of what does Central America consist?

A. Of the five States—Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; besides the territory of Balize.

Q. For what is Central America noted?

A. For numerous Volcanoes and terrific Earthquakes.

Q. What does one of the volcanoes send forth?

A. Large quantities of hot water.

Q. What are the productions of Central America?

A. Coffee, sugar, cotton, and mahogany.

Q. What is the elevation of the City of New Guatemala?

A. Over 4,000 feet above the sea.

Q. What happened to Old Guatemala?

A. In the sixteenth century it was overwhelmed by an eruption of the water volcano adjacent, and in the eighteenth century it was destroyed by an earthquake.

Q. Has the City since been rebuilt?

A. It has been rebuilt, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

LESSON XXXIII.

Q. To what government do Cuba and Porto Rico belong?

A. To Spain.

Q. To what government do nearly all the other West India Islands belong?

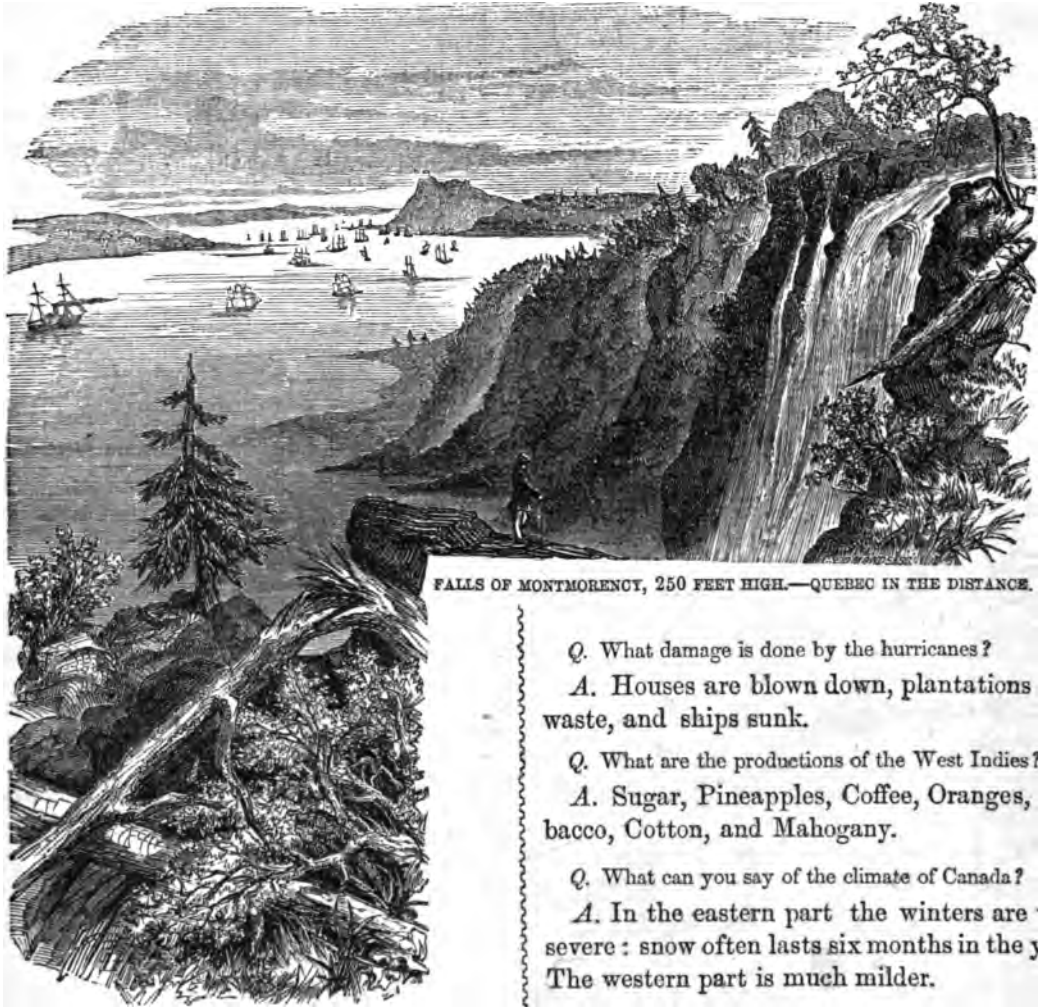
A. To Great Britain.

Q. What island is independent?

A. Hayti.

Q. Of what is the Island of Hayti composed?

A. The Republic of Hayti, which occupies the western part of the Island, and Dominica, which occupies the remaining part.



FALLS OF MONTMORENCY, 250 FEET HIGH.—QUEBEC IN THE DISTANCE.

Q. For what is Hayti noted?

A. It is the place where the Spaniards, under Columbus, first settled in America.

Q. What can you say of the climate of the West Indies?

A. It is warm and delightful.

Q. What take place in Autumn?

A. Great storms of wind and rain, called **Hurricanes**.

Q. What damage is done by the hurricanes?

A. Houses are blown down, plantations laid waste, and ships sunk.

Q. What are the productions of the West Indies?

A. Sugar, Pineapples, Coffee, Oranges, Tobacco, Cotton, and Mahogany.

Q. What can you say of the climate of Canada?

A. In the eastern part the winters are very severe: snow often lasts six months in the year. The western part is much milder.

Q. What is the most strongly-fortified city in America?

A. Quebec.

Q. For what is New Brunswick noted?

A. For its lumber-trade, ship-building, and fisheries.

Q. For what is Nova Scotia noted?

A. For its excellent harbors.

Q. Where is the most productive cod-fishery in the world?

A. On the banks of Newfoundland.





EXERCISES.

LESSON XXXIV.

What Country north of the United States?
 What Ocean east?
 What Country and Gulf south?
 What Ocean west?
 What Province of British America north of the United States?
 What Lakes between Canada and the United States?
 How many States are there? *Thirty-five.*
 Which is the largest? *Texas.*
 Which is the smallest? *Rhode Island.*
 Into what Sections are the States divided? *Into Eastern States, Middle States, Southern States, and Western States.*
 How many States in each Section? *There are six Eastern, four Middle, eleven Southern, and fourteen Western States.*
 How many Territories are there? *Nine.*
 Which is the most northern State?
 Which is the most north-eastern State?
 Which is the most southern State?
 Which two are the furthest West?

LESSON XXXV.

What States border on the Atlantic?
 What States border on the Gulf of Mexico?
 What States and Territory border on the Pacific?
 What States on the west bank of the Mississippi?
 What States on the east bank?
 What three States on the north bank of the Ohio?
 What two States on the south bank?
 What two States south of New York?
 What three States east?
 What two States north of Massachusetts?
 What two States south?
 What State borders on four of the Great Lakes?
 What four States border on Lake Erie?
 What four States border on Lake Michigan?
 What three States border on Lake Superior?
 What State borders on Lakes Erie and Ontario?
 How is California bounded on the east?

What Territory between Texas and Kansas?
 What Territories border on British America?
 What State in the southern part of the United States is a peninsula?
 What water east of Florida? West?

LESSON XXXVI.

What large Island south of Florida?
 What Island north-west of Washington Territory?
 What Island, belonging to New York, south of Connecticut?
 What Sound between Long Island and Connecticut?
 What Bay between New Jersey and Delaware?
 Through what Territories do the Rocky Mountains extend?
 What Mountains in the eastern part of the United States?
 In what direction do the Rivers east of the Alleghany Mountains flow? *Toward the Atlantic Ocean.*
 In what direction do the Rivers west of the Rocky Mountains flow? *Toward the Pacific Ocean.*
 In what direction do the Rivers between the Rocky and the Alleghany Mountains flow? *Toward the Mississippi River.*
 Which are the largest four branches of the Mississippi?
 What Lakes separate Michigan from Canada?
 What Lake between Michigan and Wisconsin?
 What two large Lakes border on the State of New York?
 What River is the outlet of Lake Ontario?
 Into what does the St. Lawrence flow?
 What River separates Texas from Mexico?
 Into what does the Rio Grande flow?
 What two Rivers meet near the head of the Gulf of California?
 What River between Oregon and Washington?
 What two Rivers flow into the Columbia?
 What great River rises near the source of the Lewis, and flows into the Mississippi?
 What River in Nebraska flows into the Missouri?
 What River separates Indiana from Kentucky?
 What River separates Illinois from Missouri?
 What River separates Iowa from Nebraska?
 Into what does the Gila flow? *Colorado River.*
 Into what does the Colorado flow?
 Into what does the Columbia flow?

LESSON XXXVII.

What large branch of the Missouri in Dakota?
 What branch in Kansas?
 Through what State does the Missouri flow?
 Through what State does the Arkansas flow?
 Through what State does the Red flow?
 Through what States does the Tennessee flow?
 What River flows through Pennsylvania?
 Into what Bay does the Susquehanna flow?
 What two Capes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay?
 What is the eastern Cape of North Carolina?
 What is the southern Cape of Florida?
 What is the eastern Cape of Massachusetts?
 What is the western Cape of California?
 What Lake in the northern part of Utah?
 What Lake north-west of Lake Superior?
 On what River can you sail from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico?
 On what two Rivers would you sail from Pennsylvania to Louisiana?
 On what bodies of water would you sail from Maine to Texas?
 Which coast of the United States is longest, the Atlantic, the Pacific, or that of the Gulf of Mexico?

LESSON XXXVIII.

What City is the Capital of the United States?
 Which is the largest City in the United States?
 What large City in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania? in Maryland, north-east of Washington? in Ohio, on Ohio River? in the eastern part of Massachusetts? in Louisiana, on the Mississippi near its mouth? in Missouri, on the Mississippi?
 What City in Kentucky, on the Ohio? in the north-eastern part of Ohio? in New York, on Lake Erie? in New York, on the Hudson? in Maine, on the Atlantic? in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound? in Virginia, on James River? in South Carolina, on the Atlantic? in Georgia, on the Savannah near its mouth? in Florida, on the Atlantic? in the south-western part of Alabama? in Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico? in Tennessee, on the Mississippi? in the eastern part of Michigan? in Illinois, on Lake Mich-

gan? in Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan? in Utah, on Great Salt Lake? in the north-western part of Oregon? in California, on a bay of the Pacific? in the north-eastern part of Iowa?

LESSON XXXIX.

In what direction from Maine is Florida? from Florida is Michigan? from Michigan is New York? from New York is Louisiana? from Louisiana is Washington Territory? from Washington Territory is Minnesota? from Minnesota is Virginia? from Virginia is California? from California is Georgia? from Georgia is Iowa? from Iowa is Massachusetts? from Massachusetts is Mississippi?
 In what direction from Mississippi is Texas? from Texas is Ohio? from Ohio is Oregon? from Oregon is Vermont? from Vermont is Maryland? from Maryland is Illinois? from Illinois is New Mexico? from New Mexico is New Hampshire? from New Hampshire is New Jersey? from New Jersey is Missouri? from Missouri is South Carolina? from South Carolina is Indiana? from Indiana is Utah? from Utah is Rhode Island? from Rhode Island is Dakota?
 In what direction from Rhode Island is Delaware? from Delaware is Alabama? from Alabama is Arkansas? from Arkansas is Tennessee? from Tennessee is Indian Territory? from Indian Territory is Nebraska? from Nebraska is Kentucky? from Kentucky is Wisconsin? from Wisconsin is Connecticut? from Connecticut is North Carolina? from North Carolina is Pennsylvania? from Pennsylvania is Kansas? from Kansas is Maine? from Maine is Arizona?

LESSON XL.

In what direction from Boston is Philadelphia? from Philadelphia is Milwaukee? from Milwaukee is Mobile? from Mobile is Washington? from Washington is St. Louis? from St. Louis is Buffalo? from Buffalo is Charleston? from Charleston is Chicago? from Chicago is Detroit? from Detroit is San Francisco? from San Francisco is Louisville? from Louisville is Montreal? from Montreal is New York?

from New York is Salt Lake City? from Salt Lake City is Savannah? from Savannah is New Haven? from New Haven is Quebec? from Quebec is Cincinnati? from Cincinnati is St. Augustine? from St. Augustine is Havana? from Havana is Toronto? from Toronto is Cleveland? from Cleveland is Baltimore? from Baltimore is Memphis? from Memphis is Albany? from Albany is New Orleans? from New Orleans is Dubuque? from Dubuque is Boston?

In what direction from Washington is Albany? from Washington is Augusta? from Washington is Boston? from Washington is Philadelphia? from Washington is Charleston? from Washington is New Orleans? from Washington is St. Louis? from Washington is San Francisco? from Washington is Milwaukee? from Washington is Buffalo?

How would you go by water from Cincinnati to St. Louis? from St. Louis to Dubuque? from Dubuque to New Orleans? from New Orleans to Havana? from Havana to Savannah? from Savannah to Washington? from Washington to Boston? from Boston to Halifax? from Quebec to Toronto?

REVIEW.

CAPITALS.

LESSON XLI.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, on Potomac River.

EASTERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.	Situation.
MAINE,	Augusta,	on Kennebec River.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	Concord,	" Merrimac River.
VERMONT,	Montpelier,	" Onion River.
MASSACHUSETTS,	Boston,	" Boston Harbor.
RHODE ISLAND,	Providence,	" Providence Bay.
	Newport,	" Narragansett Bay.
CONNECTICUT,	Hartford,	" Connecticut River.
	New Haven,	" New Haven Bay.

MIDDLE STATES.

States.	Capitals.	Situation.
NEW YORK,	Albany,	on Hudson River.
NEW JERSEY,	Trenton,	" Delaware River.
PENNSYLVANIA,	Harrisburg,	" Susquehanna River.
DELAWARE,	Dover,	" Jones' Creek.

SOUTHERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.	Situation.
MARYLAND,	Annapolis,	on Severn River.
VIRGINIA,	Richmond,	" James River.
NORTH CAROLINA,	Raleigh,	near Neuse River.
SOUTH CAROLINA,	Columbia,	on Congaree River.
GEORGIA,	Milledgeville,	" Oconee River.
FLORIDA,	Tallahassee,	Inland.
ALABAMA,	Montgomery,	on Alabama River.
MISSISSIPPI,	Jackson,	" Pearl River.
LOUISIANA,	Baton Rouge,	" Mississippi River.
TEXAS,	Austin,	" Colorado River.
WEST VIRGINIA,		

LESSON XLII.

WESTERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.	Situation.
ARKANSAS,	Little Rock,	on Arkansas River.
TENNESSEE,	Nashville,	" Cumberland River.
KENTUCKY,	Frankfort,	" Kentucky River.
OHIO,	Columbus,	" Scioto River.
MICHIGAN,	Lansing,	" Grand River.
INDIANA,	Indianapolis,	" W. Fork of White E.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	near Sangamon River.
WISCONSIN,	Madison,	on Fourth Lake.
IOWA,	Des Moines,	" Des Moines River.
MISSOURI,	Jefferson City,	" Missouri River.
CALIFORNIA,	Sacramento,	" Sacramento River.
MINNESOTA,	St. Paul,	" Mississippi River.
OREGON,	Eugene City,	" Willamette River.
KANSAS,	Topeka,	" Kansas River.

TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON,	Olympia,	on Puget's Sound.
UTAH,	Salt Lake City,	near Great Salt Lake.
NEW MEXICO,	Santa Fé,	" the Rio Grande.
NEBRASKA,	Omaha,	on Missouri River.
NEVADA,	Carson City,	
COLORADO,	Denver,	" Cherry Creek.
DAKOTA,	Yankton,	" Missouri River.
ARIZONA.		
INDIAN.		
IDAHO.		



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

LESSON XLIII.

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

HATTERAS?	HENRY?	COD?
CHARLES?	SABLE?	MENDOCINO?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

MISSISSIPPI?	RIO GRANDE?
MISSOURI?	PLATTE OR NEBRASKA?
YELLOW STONE?	ST. LAWRENCE?
OHIO?	COLUMBIA?
SUSQUEHANNA?	KANSAS?
TENNESSEE?	GILA?
COLORADO?	CLARKE'S?
RED?	LEWIS?
ARKANSAS?	

LAKES.

Where are they? What are their outlets?

SUPERIOR?	ONTARIO?
MICHIGAN?	ERIE?
ST. CLAIR?	GREAT SALT?
HURON?	LAKE OF THE WOODS?

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON XLIV.

Q. What can you say of the United States?

A. It is the most populous and powerful country in America.

Q. What political division is the United States?

A. A Republic.

Q. How long has the United States been a Republic?

A. About eighty years.

Q. To what Government was this country formerly subject?

A. To the British Government.

Q. Why did the Americans become dissatisfied with the British Government?

A. A tax was unjustly laid upon tea, paper, and other articles that the people obtained from Europe.

Q. Did the Americans feel disposed to pay the tax?

A. They did not.

Q. What was then done?

A. Armies were sent from England to force them to submission.

- Q. What did the Americans do?
 A. They raised armies for defense.
- Q. Who was appointed to take command of the American forces?
 A. George Washington.
- Q. Where were the first battles fought?
 A. At Lexington and Bunker Hill, in Massachusetts.
- Q. What can you say of the British army?
 A. The British Army consisted of well-trained soldiers, whose wants were well provided for.
- Q. Of whom was the American army mostly composed?
 A. Of men who went from their farms and workshops, without having been trained as soldiers.
- Q. Were the Americans as well supplied with clothes, ammunition, etc., as the British?
 A. They were not; many in the middle of winter marched through deep snow, without coats, shoes, or stockings.
- Q. What did Washington do on the night of December 25th, 1776?
 A. He crossed Delaware River, and on the following morning took 1000 Hessians prisoners at Trenton.

LESSON XLV.

- Q. What is this War called?
 A. The War of the Revolution.
- Q. How long did it last?
 A. Nearly eight years.
- Q. When did the war of the Revolution end?
 A. April, 1783.
- Q. During the war what did Congress do?
 A. Congress declared the country free and independent.

- Q. On what day did this take place?
 A. On the 4th of July, 1776.
- Q. Why do the Americans celebrate every 4th of July with so much rejoicing?
 A. In remembrance of the day when Congress declared the country free and independent.
- Q. Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?
 A. In the city of Philadelphia.
- Q. How many States were there then?
 A. Thirteen.
- Q. How many stripes on the American flag?
 A. Thirteen, representing the first thirteen States.
- Q. What bird is the emblem of this country?



THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

- Q. Who were at last successful in the Revolution?
 A. The Americans.
- Q. What form of government did the Americans adopt?
 A. A Republican form of Government.
- Q. Of what is this country composed?
 A. Of States.
- Q. Into what is a State divided?
 A. Into Counties.
- Q. What does a County contain?
 A. Cities, Towns, and Villages.
- Q. How is a City divided?
 A. Into Wards or Districts.



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE, FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO NEW JERSEY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1776.

LESSON XLVI.

Q. Who holds the highest office in this country?

A. The President.

Q. Who is the highest officer in a State?

A. The Governor.

Q. Who is the highest officer in a City?

A. The Mayor.

Q. Who is the highest officer in a Ward?

A. The Alderman.

Q. By whom are the laws of the United States made?

A. By Congress.

Q. What is the duty of the President?

A. To enforce or execute the laws made by Congress.

Q. Who was the first President of the United States?

A. George Washington.

Q. How long was he President?

A. Eight years.

Q. Where did Washington die?

A. At his residence at Mount Vernon, in his 68th year.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	Inaugu- rated.	Years served.
GEORGE WASHINGTON	1789	8
JOHN ADAMS	1797	4
THOMAS JEFFERSON	1801	8
JAMES MADISON	1809	8
JAMES MONROE	1817	8
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	1825	4
ANDREW JACKSON	1829	8
MARTIN VAN BUREN	1837	4
WILLIAM H. HARRISON	1841	1
JOHN TYLER	1841	3½
JAMES K. POLK	1845	4
ZACHARY TAYLOR	1849	1½
MILLARD FILLMORE	1850	2½
FRANKLIN PIERCE	1853	4
JAMES BUCHANAN	1857	4
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	1861	

LESSON XLVII.

Q. In what City does Congress meet?

A. In Washington, the capital of the United States.

Q. What is the building called in which Congress meets?

A. The Capitol.

Q. Of what is Congress composed?

A. Senators and Representatives.

Q. For what length of time is the President elected?

A. Four years.

Q. For how long are Senators elected?

A. Six years.

Q. For how long are Representatives elected?

A. Two years.

Q. By whom are the laws of a State made?

A. By the Legislature of the State.

Q. In what city does the Legislature meet?

A. In the Capital of the State.

Q. What is the duty of the Governor?

A. He enforces the laws made by the Legislature.

LESSON XLVIII.

Q. In what year did the War of the Revolution end?

A. In the year 1783.

Q. How long did peace continue?

A. 29 years.

Q. What war then broke out?

A. The United States declared war against Great Britain.

Q. When did this war commence?

A. In the year 1812.

Q. Who was President during this war?

A. James Madison.

Q. What two Generals fought in this war who afterward became Presidents of the United States?

A. Andrew Jackson, and William Henry Harrison.

Q. How long did the Second War last?

A. The Second War lasted two years and a half.

Q. What important victory in the second war was won by General Harrison?

A. The victory over the British and Indians: the British commanded by General Proctor; the Indians, by Tecumseh.

Q. What was the last important operation of the second war?

A. The victory of New Orleans, under General Jackson; when the British lost 2,600, and the Americans only 7 killed and 6 wounded.

Q. Which are the principal wars in which the United States have been engaged?

A. First, the War of the Revolution against Great Britain; second, the war of 1812 against Great Britain; third, the war against Mexico.

Q. When did these wars commence?

A. The first, in 1775; the second, in 1812; and the third, in 1846.

Q. How far north did Mexico formerly extend?

A. To Oregon.

Q. How far east did it extend?

A. To Louisiana.

Q. What large State a few years ago formed the eastern part of Mexico?

A. Texas.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT BALTIMORE.



GENERAL SCOTT APPROACHING THE CITY OF MEXICO.

LESSON XLIX.

- Q. When did Texas become free from Mexico?
 A. In the year 1836.
- Q. What took place when Texas declared itself free?
 A. War was commenced by Mexico against Texas.
- Q. Which army was successful?
 A. The Texan army.
- Q. What did Texas then become?
 A. A Republic.
- Q. When was Texas annexed to the United States?
 A. In the year 1845.
- Q. What war followed the annexation of Texas?
 A. The war between the United States and Mexico.
- Q. What dispute was another cause of this war?
 A. A certain tract of land was claimed by both Texas and Mexico.
- Q. Where is that land situated?
 A. It is east of the Rio Grande, and now forms the western part of Texas.
- Q. How long did the war against Mexico continue?
 A. Two years.
- Q. Which army was victorious in this war?
 A. The American army gained every battle.
- Q. Who were the Commanders of the Americans?
 A. Generals Scott and Taylor.
- Q. What battles were won by General Taylor?
 A. Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista.
- Q. What battles were won by General Scott?
 A. Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, and Chapultepec.
- Q. Who was the Commander of the Mexican army?
 A. General Santa Anna.
- Q. What were the terms of the treaty that ended the war?
 A. The disputed territory was allowed to the United States, and Mexico ceded California, New Mexico, and Utah, for the sum of 15,000,000 dollars.
- Q. Who was President during this war?
 A. James K. Polk.



COLONEL FREMONT CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS ON
AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

LESSON L.

Q. What two great Mountain-chains in the United States?

A. The Rocky and the Alleghany Mountains, which divide the country into three great physical regions.

Q. Mention these regions.

A. The Atlantic region; the Pacific region; the Valley of the Mississippi.

Q. Describe the Atlantic region.

A. It slopes from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic.

Q. Describe the Pacific region.

A. It slopes from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

Q. Describe the Valley of the Mississippi.

A. It slopes from either chain to the Mississippi.

Q. How are the directions of the slopes determined?

A. By the courses of the rivers.

Q. What can you say of the climate of the United States?

A. It is cold in the north, hot in the south, and mild in the intermediate parts.

Q. What are the productions of the United States?

A. In the north; grain, fruit, vegetables; in the south; cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, and tropical fruits.

Q. Which are the principal Wheat-growing States?

A. Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio.

Q. Which are the chief States in the raising of Indian Corn?

A. Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana.

Q. What State produces nearly all the Cane-sugar of the Union?

A. Louisiana.



SUGAR-CANE—COTTON—TOBACCO.

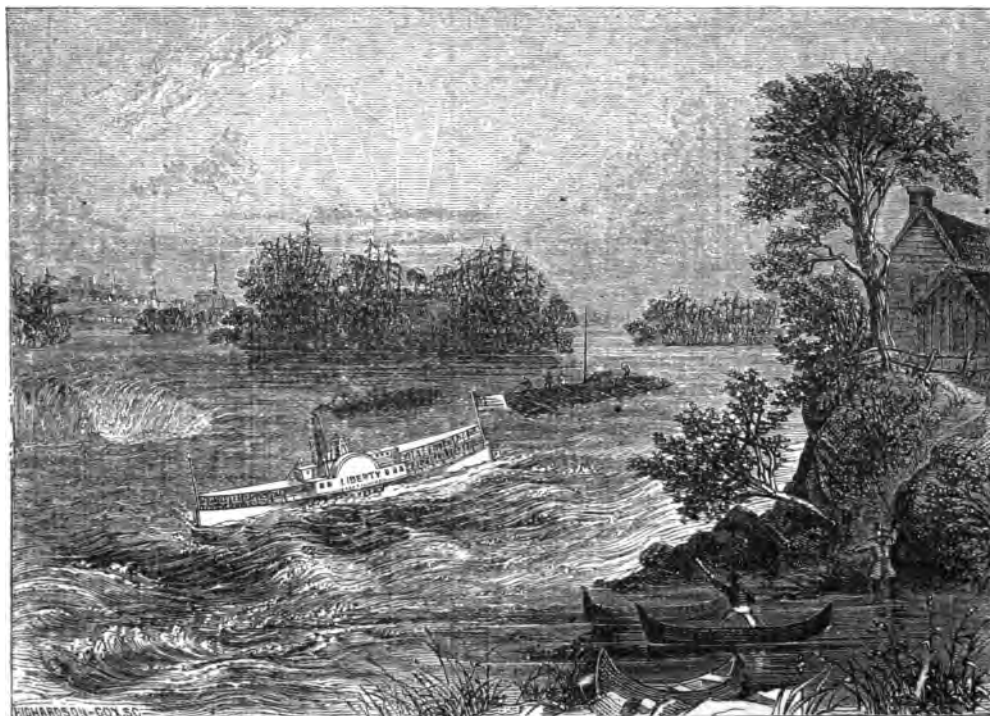
Q. Which are the principal Cotton-growing States?

A. Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Georgia.

Q. Which are the principal Tobacco-growing States?

A. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland.

UNITED STATES.



RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW YORK.—VIEW FROM THE CANADA SIDE.—
STEAMBOAT ON ITS WAY FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO MONTREAL.

LESSON LI.

Q. Which are the principal Rice-growing States?

A. South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

Q. What States produce the most Wool?

A. Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Q. What three States manufacture more Cotton Goods than all the rest of the Union?

A. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Q. What States manufacture more Woolen Goods than all the rest of the Union?

A. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Q. From what State is the most Iron obtained?

A. Pennsylvania.

Q. What is the elevation of Lake Superior?

A. 641 feet above the level of the sea.

Q. What is the elevation of Lake Michigan?

A. 600 feet above the level of the sea.

Q. What is the elevation of Lake Erie?

A. 565 feet above the level of the sea.

Q. What is the elevation of Lake Ontario?

A. 231 feet above the level of the sea.

Q. What is the mean depth of these lakes?

A. Lake Superior, Michigan, and Huron, 900 feet; Ontario, 600 feet; Erie, 120 feet.

Q. Through what river do the waters of these lakes reach the ocean?

A. St. Lawrence River.

Q. What obstacles to navigation in some parts of St. Lawrence River?

A. Rocks and Rapids.

[illegible]

71 LON. WEST FROM GREENWICH 69

67

EXERCISES.

LESSON LII.

MAINE.

What Province north of Maine? *Canada.*
 What Province east?
 What water south?
 What State and Province west?
 What Island south of Maine?
 What River north?
 What large Rivers in Maine flow south?
 What large Bays on the southern coast?
 What River flows into Penobscot Bay?
 What large Bay south-east?
 What River flows into Passamaquoddy Bay?
 What two Lakes in Maine?
 What River is the outlet of Moose Head Lake?
 What Lake between Maine and New Hampshire?
 What River is the outlet of Umbagog Lake?
 What Lake between Maine and New Brunswick?
 What River is the outlet of Grand Lake?
 Through what Lake does the Penobscot flow?
 In what direction do the rivers in the northern part of Maine flow?
 In what direction do the rivers in the southern part flow?
 What is the Capital of Maine?
 What City on Casco Bay?
 What Town on Passamaquoddy Bay?
 What City on Penobscot River?
 What City on the Kennebec, near its mouth?

LESSON LIII.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

What Province north of New Hampshire?
 What State east? South? West?
 What water south-east?
 What large River between New Hampshire and Vermont?
 Where does the Connecticut rise?
 Which is the largest River in New Hampshire?
 Among what Mountains does the Merrimac rise?
 What is the highest peak of the White Mountains?

What Lakes in New Hampshire?
 What Lake between New Hampshire and Maine?
 What is the Capital of New Hampshire?
 Which is the largest City in New Hampshire? *M. chester.*
 What City in the south-eastern part of New Ham is its principal seaport? *Portsmouth.*
 What Town on the Connecticut?
 What Province north of Vermont?
 What State east? South? West?
 What River east?
 Between what two States does the Connecticut flow?
 Through what two States does it flow?
 What Mountains extend north and south in Vermont?
 What Lake partly in Vermont and partly in Canada?
 What Lake between Vermont and New York?
 What is the Capital of Vermont?
 What Town on Lake Champlain?
 What Town in the south-west?
 What two Towns on Otter Creek?
 How much sea-coast has New Hampshire? *C. eighteen miles.*
 Has Vermont any sea-coast?

LESSON LIV.

MASSACHUSETTS.

What two States north of Massachusetts?
 What Ocean east and south-east?
 What two States south?
 What State west?
 What two Bays east?
 What Bay south east?
 What two Capes in the eastern part?
 What Peninsula in the south-east. *Cape Cod.*
 What two Islands south-east, belonging to the State?
 What large River flows through the west part of M. chusetts?
 What River flows through the north-eastern part?
 In what State does the Merrimac rise?
 Into what Ocean does it flow?
 What is the Capital of Massachusetts?
 What three Cities in the north-east?
 What two Towns on the Connecticut?
 What two Towns in the south-east?
 What City in the center?
 In what direction from Boston is New York?
 In what direction from Boston is Albany?

LESSON LV.

CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND.

What State north of Connecticut?
 What State east?
 What water south?
 What State west?
 What large River flows through the State?
 Into what water does it flow?
 What River in the west flows into Long Island Sound?
 What River in the east? *Thames*.
 Into what Ocean does Long Island Sound open?
 What large Island south of Connecticut?
 To what State does it belong? *New York*.
 What Mountains in the north-west?
 What are the Capitals of Connecticut?
 What two Towns in the south-east?
 What City in the south-west?
 What State north and east of Rhode Island?
 What water south?
 What State west?
 What Bay in the eastern part of Rhode Island?
 What large Island in Narragansett Bay? *Rhode Island*.
 What is the north-western arm of Narragansett Bay called? *Providence Bay*.
 Into what Ocean does Narragansett Bay open?
 What Island south of the State?
 What are the Capitals of Rhode Island?
 In what part of the State is Providence?
 How is Newport situated?



BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY.

LESSON LVI.

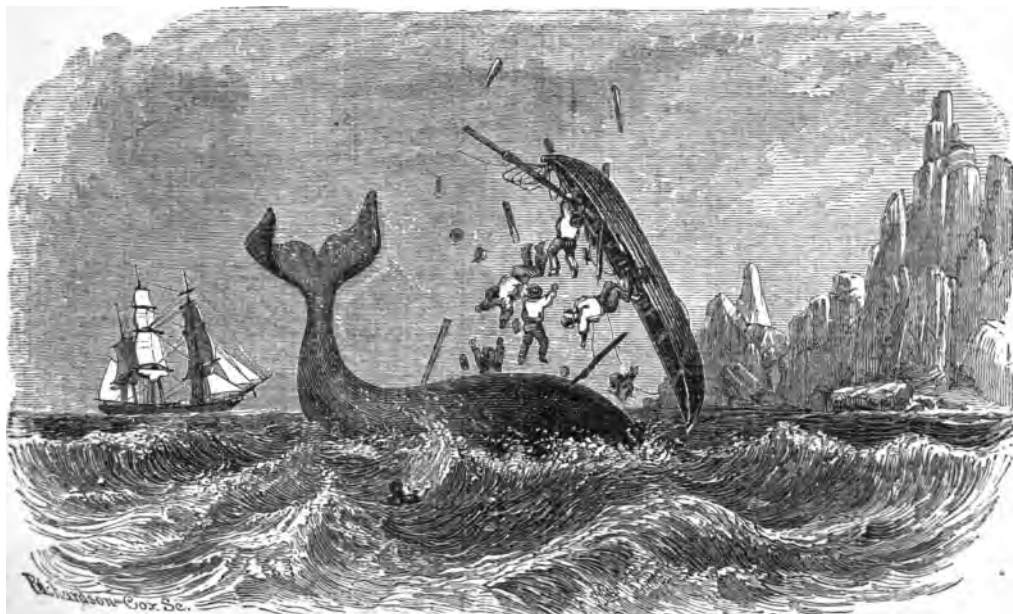
R E V I E W .

How many Eastern States are there? *Six*.
 Which is the largest?
 Which is the smallest?
 Which of the Eastern States extends furthest north?
 Which extends furthest south?
 What three Eastern States border on New York?
 What three border on Canada?
 How many border on the Atlantic?
 What State has no sea-coast?
 What two States have more than one Capital?
 What four States partly drained by the Connecticut?
 Mention the Rivers of the Eastern States?
 Mention the Bays of the Eastern States.



INTERIOR OF A COTTON FACTORY AT LOWELL.

What is the most extensive Manufacturing Town in the United States? *Lowell*.
 In what direction from Boston is Quebec? from Quebec is Eastport? from Eastport is New Bedford? from New Bedford is Portsmouth?
 In what direction from Portsmouth is New York? from New York is Montreal? from Montreal is Concord? from Concord is Hartford?
 In what direction from Hartford is Montpelier? from Montpelier is Salem? from Salem is Albany? from Albany is Providence? from Providence is Lowell? from Lowell is Rutland?
 In what direction from Rutland is Mount Washington? from Mount Washington is Cape Cod? from Cape Cod is Augusta? from Augusta is Boston?
 In what direction from Boston is Eastport? from Boston is Newport? from Boston is New Haven? from Boston is Burlington? from Boston is Quebec?



WHALE-FISHING IN THE NORTHERN SEAS—WHALERS OF MASSACHUSETTS—PERILS OF WHALING—ICEBERGS

LESSON LVII.

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

ANN?

COD?

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded?

NANTUCKET? MARTHA'S VINEYARD? BLOCK?

BAYS.

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?

PASSAMAQUODDY? MASSACHUSETTS? NARRAGANSETT?

PENOBSCOT? CAPE COD? CASCO?

LONG ISLAND SOUND? BUZZARD'S?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

ST. JOHN'S? KENNEBEC? CONNECTICUT?

ST. CROIX? ANDROSCOGGIN? MERRIMAC?

PENOBSCOT? HOUSATONIC?

LESSON LVIII.

LAKES.

Where are they? What are their outlets?

MOOSE HEAD? GRAND? WINNIPISEOGEE?

UMBA'GOG? - CHAMPLAIN? MEMPHREMA'GOG?

CHESUN'COOK? CONNECTICUT?

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what part of what States are they? On or near what waters? [MODEL.—Eastport is in the south-eastern part of Maine, on Passamaquoddy Bay.]

EASTPORT? SALEM? WORCESTER?

BANGOR? BOSTON? NEW LONDON?

AUGUSTA? PLYMOUTH? NEW HAVEN?

PORTLAND? NEW BEDFORD? BRIDGEPORT?

BATH? PROVIDENCE? HARTFORD?

CONCORD? NEWPORT? SPRINGFIELD?

MANCHESTER? STONINGTON? NORTHAMPTON?

LOWELL? BENNINGTON? MONTPELIER?

PORTSMOUTH? BURLINGTON? RUTLAND?

HANOVER? MIDDLEBURY?

1 Sent kroy'.

2 Hoo-sa-ton'-lk.

3 Win-e-po-saw'-ka.

4 Wous'-ter.



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS AT PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS, DECEMBER 22ND, 1620.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON LIX.

Q. By what other name is this section of the Union known?

A. New England.

Q. Who were the first settlers of New England?

A. People from England, called Puritans.

Q. When and where did they land?

A. In the year 1620, at Plymouth.

Q. What can you say of these Puritans?

A. They were a religious and moral people.

Q. What are the people of these States often called?

A. Yankees.

Q. How did that name arise?

A. The Indians, trying to say *English*, pronounced it more like *Yankees*.

Q. With what is the northern part of Maine covered?

A. Forests of Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Cedar, and other kinds of timber.

Q. For what is Maine noted?

A. For Lumber and Ship-building.

Q. What is said of the harbors of Maine?

A. Maine has more fine harbors than any other State in the Union.

Q. How does the surface of Maine slope?

A. The northern part, toward the north; the southern part, toward the south.

Q. For what is New Hampshire noted?

A. For its lofty Mountains and beautiful scenery.

Q. What can you say of the White Mountains?

A. They are, next to Niagara Falls, the greatest natural object of interest in the United States.

Q. What is New Hampshire called?

A. "The Granite State."

Q. For what is Vermont famous?

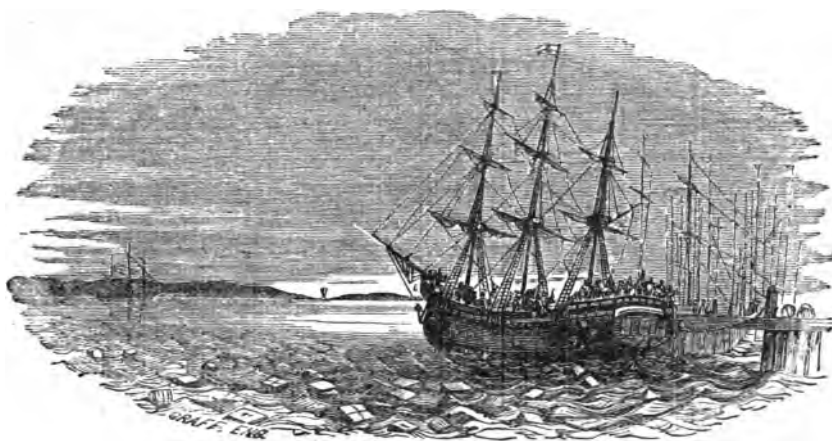
A. For fine sheep.

Q. What victory was gained at Bennington during the Revolution?

A. The victory of the Green Mountain Boys over the British.

Q. From what is the name Vermont derived?

A. From *verde*, green; and *mont*, mountain.



BOSTON HARBOR—TEA THROWN OVERBOARD.

LESSON LX.

Q. For what are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut noted?

A. For the manufacture of Cotton and Woolen goods.

Q. What other articles are manufactured in Connecticut?

A. Clocks, buttons, pins, axes, paper, and tin and wooden ware.

Q. In what are many people of Massachusetts employed?

A. Massachusetts has nearly as many men engaged in the Whale-fishery as all the world besides.

Q. What part did Massachusetts take in the Revolution?

A. Massachusetts furnished more soldiers and money than any other State.

Q. What great battle was fought near Boston?

A. The Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775.

Q. What was the size of each army in the Battle of Bunker Hill?

A. The Americans 1500, the British 3000.

Q. What was the loss in killed and wounded?

A. The Americans lost 450, the British 1000.

Q. What American General was among the killed?

A. General Warren.

Q. Who were the Commanders in this battle?

A. Colonel Prescott, of the Americans; General Howe, of the British.

Q. From what did Massachusetts derive its name?

A. From Massachusetts Bay; so called from a tribe of Indians.

Q. From what did Cape Cod derive its name?

A. From the Cod-fisheries near it.

Q. What can you say of the harbors of Massachusetts?

A. Massachusetts has more good harbors than any other State, except Maine.

Q. Why do the rivers of Connecticut flow south?

A. Because the surface slopes toward Long Island Sound.

Q. Where was the first Cotton Factory in the United States built?

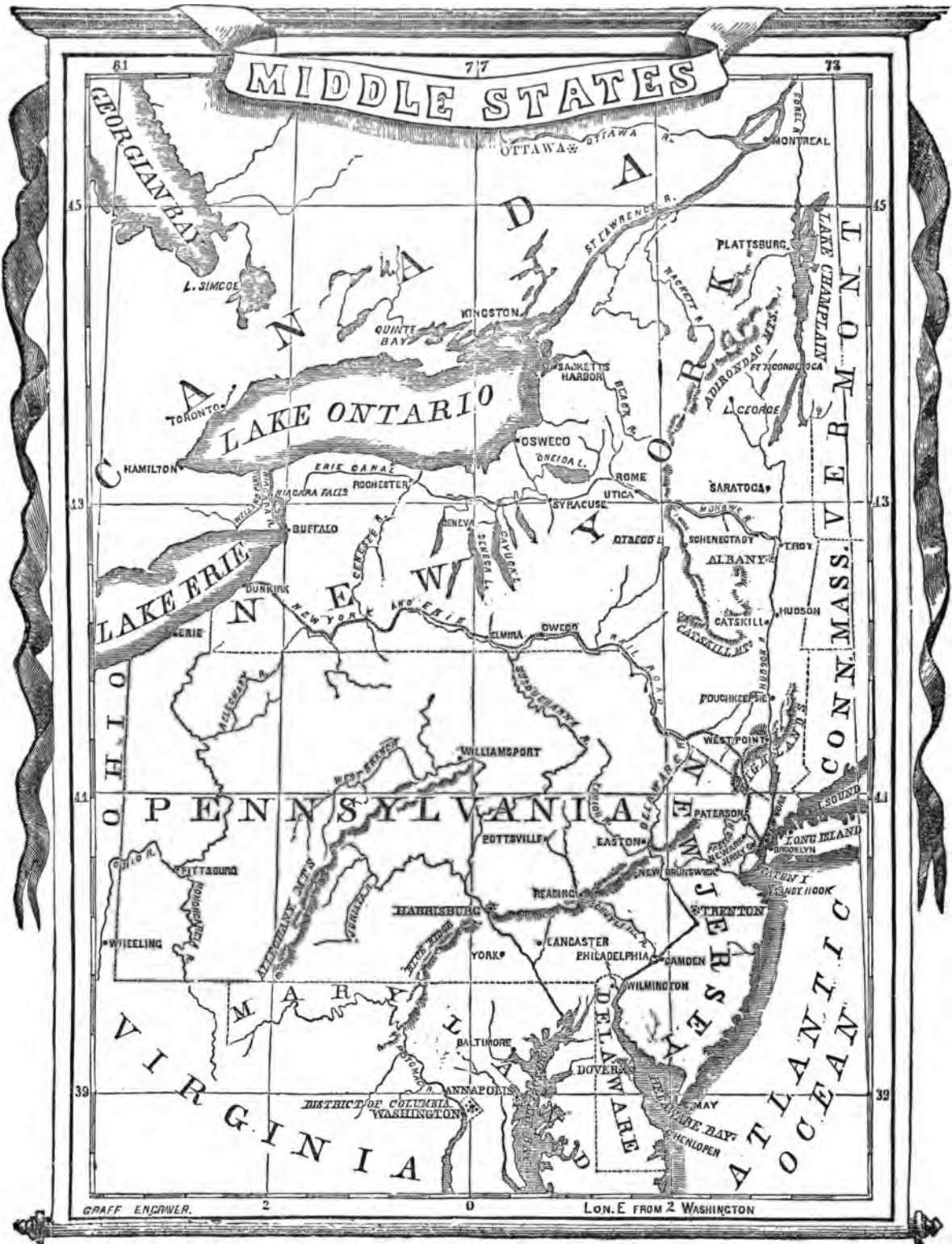
A. In Rhode Island.

Q. From what did the State of Rhode Island receive its name?

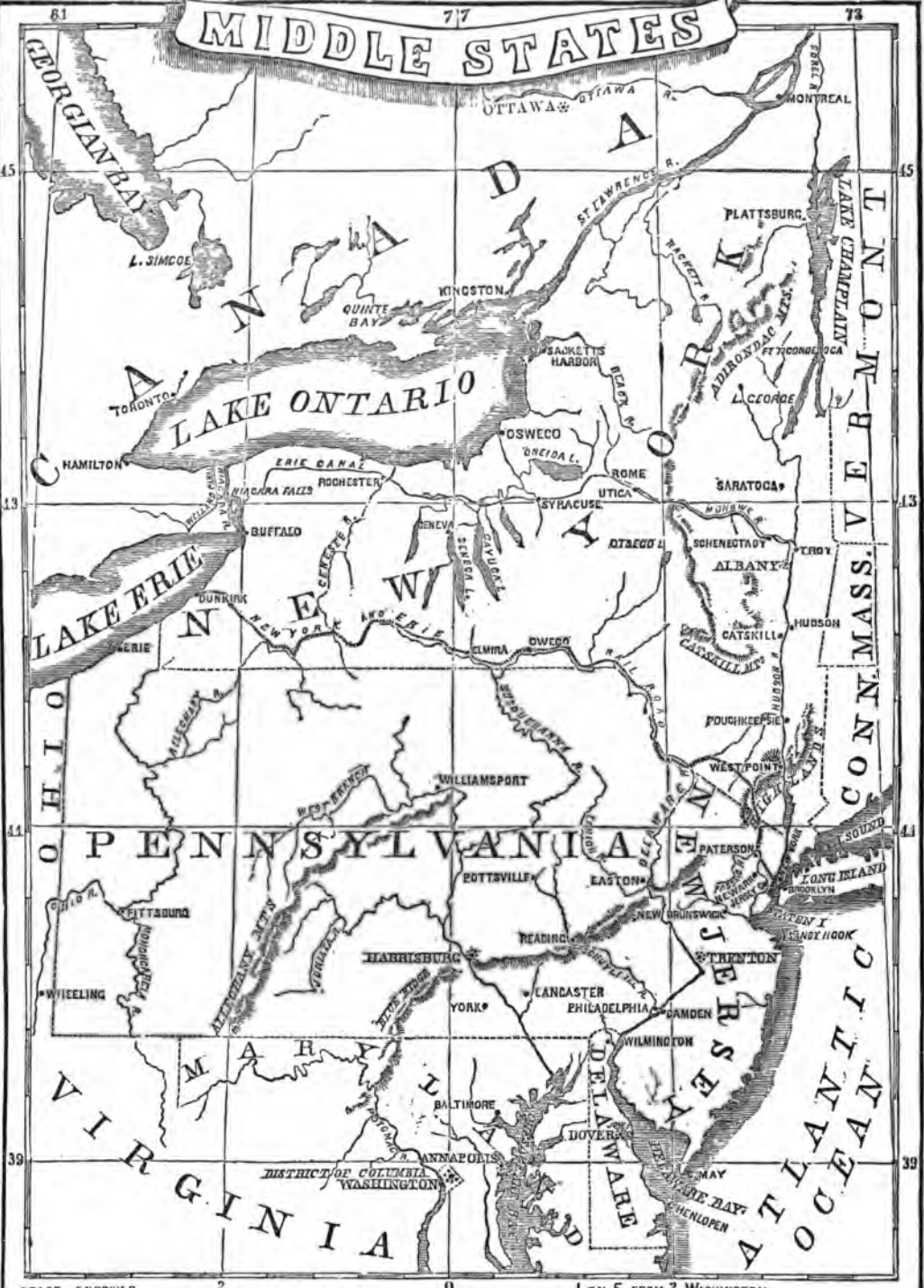
A. From an island of that name in Narragansett Bay.

Q. What famous College at New Haven?

A. Yale College.



MIDDLE STATES



GRAFF ENGRAVER.

Lon. E. from 2 Washington

EXERCISES.

NEW YORK

LESSON LXI.

- What Province north of New York?
 What three States east?
 What Ocean south-east?
 What two States south?
 What State, Lake, and River west?
 What Lake and River north-west?
 What large Island in the south-east?
 What Sound between Long Island and Connecticut?
 What Island west of Long Island?
 Which is the largest River in New York? *Hudson.*
 Into what does the Hudson flow? *New York Bay.*
 What large River flows into the Hudson?
 What River flows north through the western part of the State?
 Into what does the Genesee flow?
 What two Rivers between New York and Canada?
 Which flows from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario?
 What River is the outlet of Lake Ontario?
 In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow?
 Into what water does it flow? *Gulf of St. Lawrence.*
 What Lake between New York and Vermont?
 What is the outlet of Lake Champlain?
 Mention the largest Lakes in the center of the State.
 What River receives the water from these Lakes? *Oswego.*
 What River flows into the east end of Lake Ontario?
 What small Lake near the southern part of Lake Champlain?
 What large River from New York flows through Pennsylvania?
 In what Lake does the Susquehanna rise?
 What River from New York flows between Pennsylvania and New Jersey?

LESSON LXII.

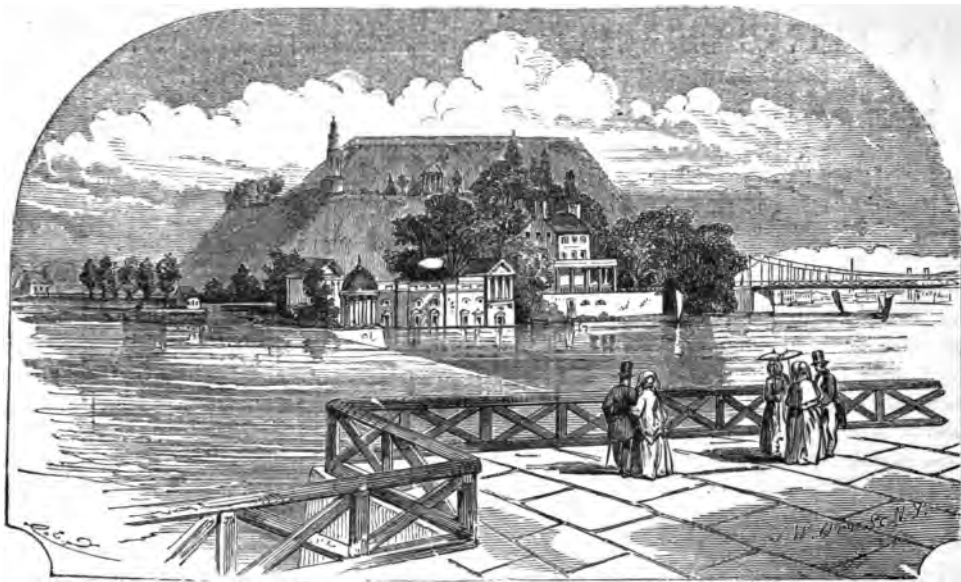
- What Mountains in the north-eastern part of New York?
 What Mountains in the eastern part?
 What Mountains in the south-eastern part?
 What is the Capital of New York?
 Which is the largest City in this State? *New York.*
 What large City on Long Island, opposite New York City?

- What City on the Hudson, north of Albany?
 What Town on Lake Champlain?
 What towns on Lake Erie?
 What City at the mouth of the Oswego?
 What Town at the mouth of the Black?
 What City where the Erie Canal crosses Genesee River?
 What other towns on the Erie Canal?
 What Town on the Hudson where it passes through the Highlands?
 What other Towns on the Hudson?
 What Town on Seneca Lake?
 What Canal crosses this State?
 How long is the Erie Canal? *364 miles.*
 What waters does it connect?
 What City at the west end of the Canal? *Buffalo.*
 What City at the east end? *Albany.*
 What Railroad in the southern part of New York?
 On what Canal can you sail from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario?
 On which side of the Hudson is the City of New York?
 On which side of the Hudson is Albany?
 On which side of the Hudson is Troy?
 On what water can you sail from New York to Albany?
 On what water can you sail from Albany to Lake Erie?

PENNSYLVANIA.

LESSON LXIII.

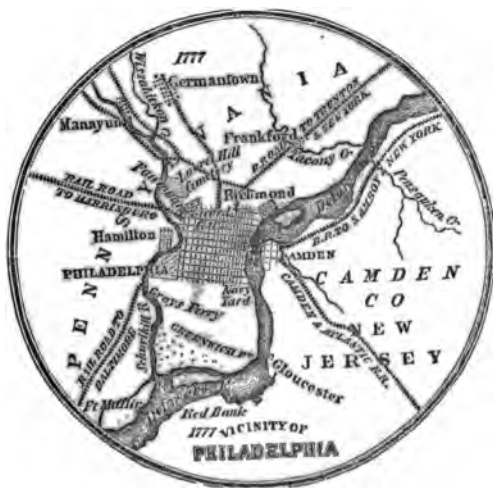
- Which is the largest State bordering on New York?
 What State north of Pennsylvania?
 What two States east?
 What three States south?
 What two States west?
 What Lake north-west?
 What River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey?
 Where does the Delaware commence?
 Into what water does it flow?
 What great River flows through the eastern part of the State?
 Into what Bay does the Susquehanna flow?
 What great River commences in the west?
 By what two Rivers is it formed?
 In what direction does the Alleghany flow?
 From what State does the Monongahela come?
 What two Rivers flow into the Susquehanna?
 What River flows into the Delaware at Philadelphia?
 What River flows into the Delaware at Easton?



FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS, PHILADELPHIA—SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

LESSON LXIV.

- What Chain of Mountains in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania?
 What Mountains extend through the center of the State?
 What is the Capital of Pennsylvania?
 What large City in the south-east?
 Between what two Rivers is Philadelphia situated?



- On what River and Bay can you sail from Philadelphia to the Atlantic?
 What Towns on the Schuylkill?
 What large City in the western part of the State?
 On what three Rivers can you sail from Pittsburg?
 What Town in Pennsylvania on Lake Erie?
 What two Towns in the south-east, near the Susquehanna?
 What Town on the West Branch?
 On what bodies of water could you sail from New York to Philadelphia?
 Which is the shortest way from New York to Philadelphia? *By rail-road across New Jersey.*

NEW JERSEY AND DELAWARE.

LESSON XLV.

- What State north of New Jersey?
 What State and Ocean east?
 What Bay south?
 What two States west?
 What natural division is New Jersey?
 What River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania?
 What Bay between New Jersey and Delaware?



VIEW ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

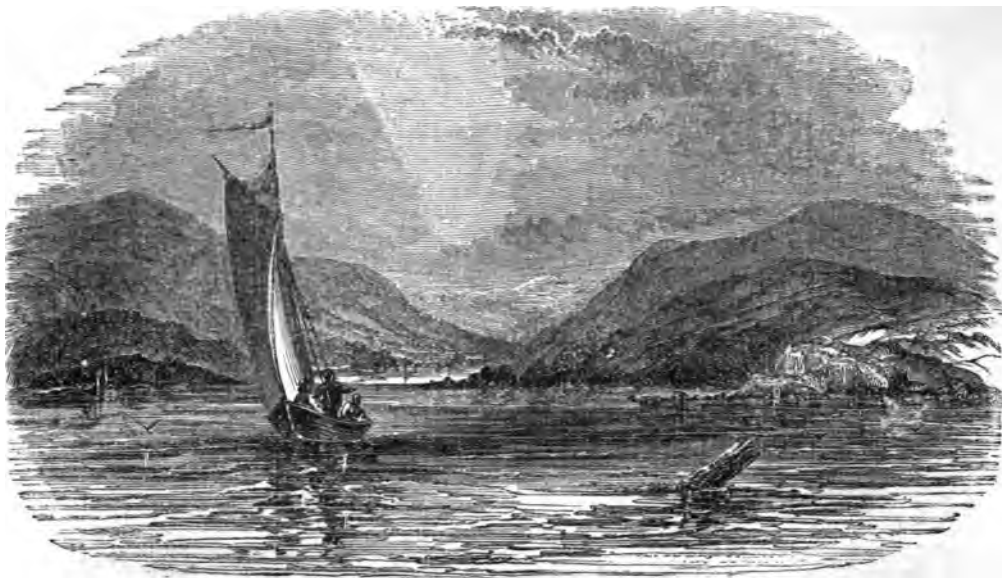
is the southern Cape of New Jersey?
 Cape in the eastern part? *Sandy Hook.*
 two Islands east of New Jersey?
 at State do they belong? *New York.*
 is the Capital of New Jersey?
 River in the north-eastern part of New Jersey?
 two cities on the Passaic?
 City on the Delaware opposite Philadelphia?
 City in New Jersey opposite New York City?
 City between Trenton and Newark?
 State north of Delaware?
 River, Bay and Ocean east?
 State south and west?
 two Capes at the mouth of Delaware Bay?
 State is separated from Delaware by Delaware
 iver and Bay? What is the Capital of Delaware?
 City in the north-east?

REVIEW.

LESSON LXVI.

many Middle States are there? *Four.*
 is the largest? *New York.*
 is the smallest?

What three Lakes border on the Middle States?
 What six States border on the Middle States?
 What large Bay? What Ocean?
 What two Middle States border on Lake Erie?
 What two border on Delaware Bay?
 What three border on the Atlantic?
 What River forms part of the boundary of each of the
 Middle States?
 Mention the Rivers of the Middle States.
 Mention the Mountains of the Middle States.
 Mention the Capital Cities of the Middle States.
 In what direction from Philadelphia is Buffalo? from
 Buffalo is Troy? from Troy is Pittsburg? from
 Pittsburg is Dover? from Dover is Sackett's Har-
 bor? from Sackett's Harbor is Toronto? from To-
 ronto is New York? from New York is Platts-
 burg? from Plattsburg is Oswego? from Oswego
 is Harrisburg? from Harrisburg is Trenton? from
 Trenton is Brooklyn? from Brooklyn is Albany?
 from Albany is Montreal? from Montreal is
 Rochester? from Rochester is Easton? from Easton
 is Utica? from Utica is Philadelphia?
 In what direction from New York is Newark? from
 New York is Philadelphia? from New York is
 Pittsburg? from New York is Buffalo? from New
 York is Saratoga?



VIEW ON LAKE GEORGE.

LESSON LXVII.

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they?

ADIRON'DAC? HIGHLANDS? ALLEGHANY?
CATSKILL? BLUE RIDGE?

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

SANDY HOOK? MAY? HENLOPEN?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

HUDSON?	MONONGAHELA?
MOHAWK?	PASSAIC?
ST. LAWRENCE?	OHIO?
BLACK?	SUSQUEHANNA?
JUNIATA?	DELAWARE?
GENESEE?	SCHUYLKILL?
NIAGARA?	LEHIGH?
ALLEGHANY?	RACKETT?



ERIE CANAL—HORSES AT REST.

LAKES.

Where are they? What are their outlets?

ONTARIO? CHAMPLAIN? ONEIDA?
ERIE? GEORGE? SENECA?
CAYUGA? OTSEGO?

CANALS.

Where are they? What waters do they connect?

ERIE? WELLAND?



NEW YORK, THE LARGEST CITY ON THE WESTERN CONTINENT—ITS VICINITY FOR TWENTY MILES AROUND.

LESSON LXVIII.

CITIES AND TOWNS

In what part of what States are they? On or near what waters?

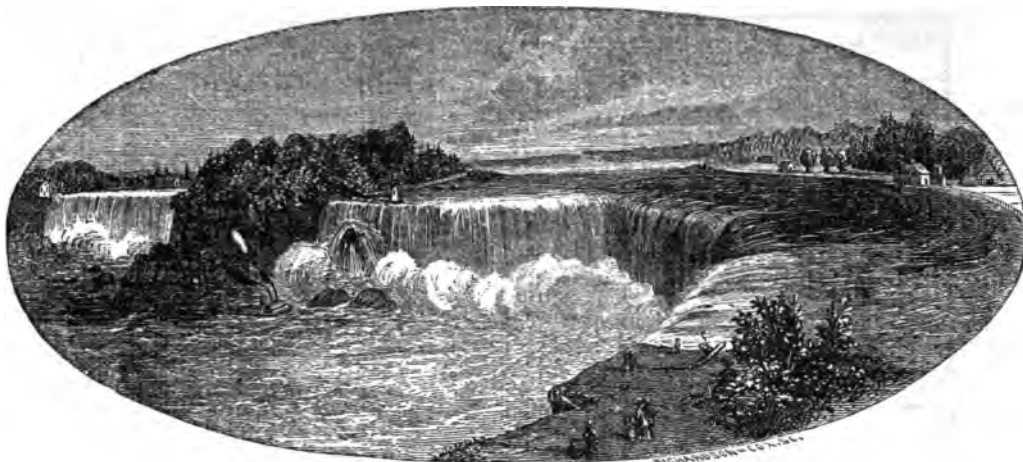
NEW YORK?
 BROOKLYN?
 WEST POINT?
 POUGHKEEPSIE?
 OSWEGO?
 SARATOGA?
 BUFFALO?
 DUNKIRK?
 PLATTSBURG?
 PHILADELPHIA?
 PITTSBURG?
 READING?
 NEW BRUNSWICK?
 GENEVA?
 CATSKILL?
 HUDSON?
 ALBANY?
 TROY?
 SCHENECTADY?
 ERIE?
 HARRISBURG?
 SACKETT'S HARBOR?

PATERSON?
 NEWARK?
 LANCASTER?
 YORK?
 WILLIAMSPORT?
 UTICA?
 ROME?
 SYRACUSE?
 ROCHESTER?
 EASTON?
 JERSEY CITY?
 TRENTON?
 CAMDEN?
 DOVER?
 POTTSVILLE?
 WILMINGTON?
 ELMIRA?
 OWEGO?

1 Po-kip'-ee.

2 Red'-ing.

3 Shen-ek'-tā-da.



NIAGARA FALLS FROM TABLE-ROCK, CANADA SIDE—HORSE-SHOE FALLS ON THE RIGHT—AMERICAN FALLS ON THE LEFT—GOAT-ISLAND BETWEEN THEM—THE PLEASURE-BOAT "MAID OF THE MIST."

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON LXIX.

Q. Which division of the Union is most thickly settled?

A. The Middle States.

Q. Which State contains the greatest number of inhabitants?

A. New York.

Q. What can you say of its Canals and Railroads?

A. They are more extensive than those of any other State.

Q. For what is New York remarkable?

A. For the beautiful scenery of its lakes, rivers, and waterfalls; especially the Falls of Niagara.

Q. How much higher is Lake Erie than Lake Ontario?

A. Lake Erie is 334 feet higher than Lake Ontario.

Q. In what river are the Falls?

A. In Niagara River.

Q. How high is the precipice over which the water falls?

A. 160 feet.

Q. Whence does Niagara River receive its water?

A. From Lake Erie.

Q. Where does it discharge its water?

A. Into Lake Ontario.

Q. In what does New York excel every other State?

A. In the value of its live-stock, and in production of Butter and Cheese, Hay Oats, Flour and Meal, Potatoes, and Leather.

Q. What does the western part of N. York produce?

A. Large crops of Wheat.

Q. Whence is New York City supplied with water?

A. From Croton River, by an aqueduct miles long.

Q. For what is Rochester noted?

A. Rochester has the largest Flour Mill the world.

Q. For what is West Point noted?

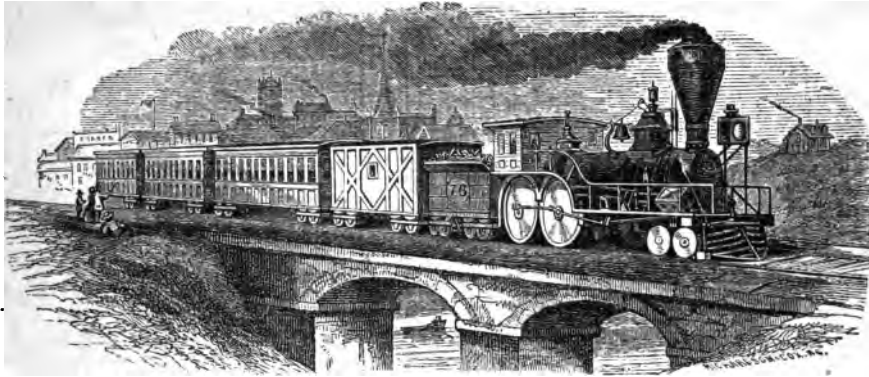
A. It is the seat of the United States Military Academy.

Q. For what is Saratoga noted?

A. On account of the medicinal virtues of its Mineral Springs, it is the most celebrated watering-place in America.

Q. What people first settled New York?

A. The Dutch, in the year 1614.



NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD.

LESSON LXX.

Q. Who settled Pennsylvania?

A. The Swedes, in the year 1643.

Q. Who came to Pennsylvania about 40 years after the Swedes?

A. Quakers from England.

Q. Who was the leader of the Quakers?

A. William Penn.

Q. How long before the Revolution did the Quakers come?

A. Nearly 100 years.

Q. To whom did America first belong?

A. To the Indians, who first inhabited it.

Q. How did the Whites get possession of the land?

A. Sometimes they bought it, but often took it by force.

Q. How did the Quakers obtain their land?

A. They paid the Indians for all the land they occupied.

Q. What did the Indians think of the fair dealing of the Quakers?

A. They held the Quakers in great respect for many years.

Q. What does the word *Pennsylvania* mean?

A. Penn's Woods.

Q. In what does Pennsylvania excel every other State?

A. In the quantity of coal and iron produced.

Q. What City is next to New York in population?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. For what is Philadelphia noted?

A. For the regularity of its streets, and the neatness of its buildings.

Q. How is the City supplied with water?

A. By the Fairmount Water Works, on the Schuylkill River.

Q. Who were the first settlers of New Jersey?

A. The Dutch, in 1620.

Q. What does New Jersey produce?

A. Fine fruits and vegetables.

Q. Which is the largest city in New Jersey?

A. Newark.

Q. For what is Paterson noted?

A. For its Cotton Mills, and the building of Locomotives and machines.

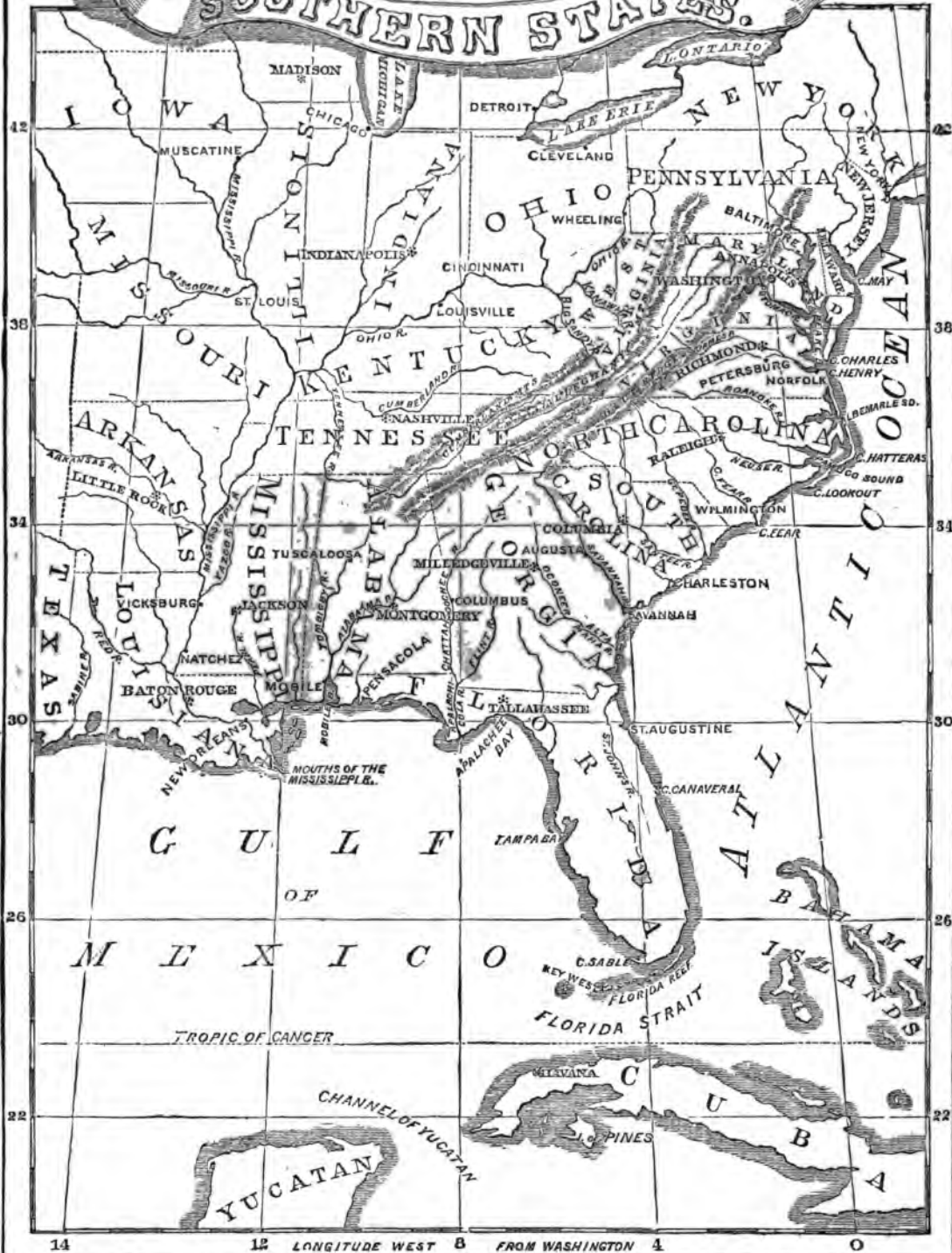
Q. What are raised in Delaware?

A. Good crops of Indian Corn and Wheat.

Q. Who settled Delaware?

A. The Swedes and Finns in 1638.

SOUTHERN STATES.



EXERCISES.

LESSON LXXI. MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

State north of Maryland?
 State and Ocean east? State south? West?
 large Bay extends into Maryland?
 River between Maryland and Virginia?
 What Bay does the Potomac flow?
 chains of Mountains extend through these States?
 is the Capital of Maryland?
 is the largest City in Maryland? *Baltimore.*
 District west of Maryland? *District of Columbia.*
 City in the District of Columbia? *Washington.*
 two States north of Virginia? Ocean east?
 two States south? West?
 Bay divides Virginia into two parts?
 two Capes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay?
 Mountains between Virginia and Kentucky?
 River flows east into Chesapeake Bay?
 Cities in the southeastern part of Virginia?
 is the Capital of Virginia?
 River between West Virginia and Ohio?
 River flows northwest into the Ohio?
 River between West Virginia and Kentucky?
 City in the northern part of West Virginia?

LESSON LXXII.

NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

State north of North Carolina?
 Ocean east and south-east?
 two States south? What State west?
 three Capes on the east coast of North Carolina?
 two Sounds east?
 River flows into Albemarle Sound?
 River flows into Pamlico Sound?
 River flows into the Atlantic, at Cape Fear?
 is the Capital of North Carolina?
 City in the south-east?
 State north and north-east of South Carolina?
 water south-east?

What River on the west side of South Carolina?
 What State does the Savannah separate from South Carolina?
 What two large Rivers in South Carolina?
 Into what do they flow?
 In what direction do the rivers of these two States flow?
 What is the Capital of South Carolina?
 What large City in the south?



LESSON LXXIII. GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

What two States north of Georgia?
 What State and Ocean east?
 What State south? West?
 What River between Georgia and South Carolina?
 What River flows east into the Atlantic?
 What River between Georgia and Alabama?
 What River unites with the Chattahoochee?
 What River is formed by the Chattahoochee and Flint?
 Into what does the Apalachicola flow?
 What is the Capital of Georgia?
 What two Cities in this state on Savannah River?
 What Town in the western part of Georgia?
 What two States north of Florida?
 What water east? South? West?
 What State north-west?
 What large River in the north-east?
 Into what does the St. John's flow? What Bays west?
 What Cape in the South? East?

What Reef south of Florida?
 What is a Reef? *A chain of rocks, at or near the surface of the water.*
 What Cape on the east coast?
 What is the southern cape of Florida?
 What is the Capital of Florida?
 What City in the north-east?
 What Town in the north-west?
 What City on Florida Reef?

LESSON LXXIV.

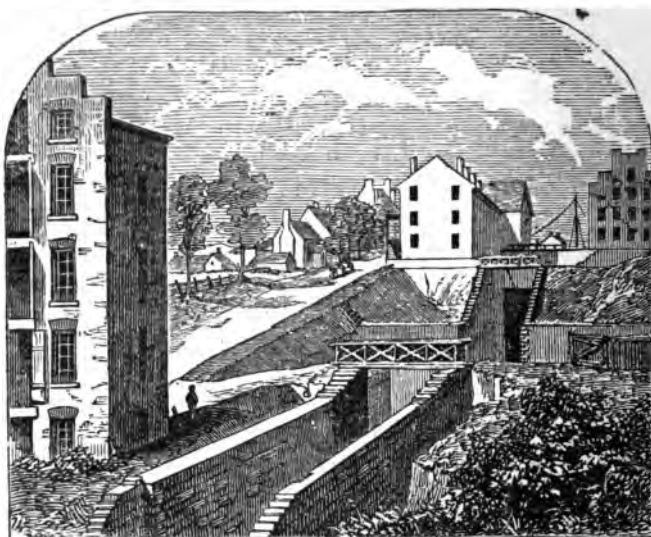
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

What State north of Alabama? East? South?
 What State west? What Gulf south?
 What Bay in the south opens into the Gulf?
 What River flows into Mobile Bay? *Mobile.*
 What two Rivers unite and form the Mobile?
 What River between Alabama and Georgia?
 What River flows through the northern part of Alabama?
 What is the Capital of Alabama?
 What City on Mobile Bay?
 What Town west of the central part of Alabama?
 What State north of Mississippi? East?
 What water and State south? Two States west?
 What River on the western side of Mississippi?
 What River from this State flows into the Mississippi?
 What River in the south?
 What is the Capital of Mississippi?
 What two Towns on the Mississippi?

LESSON LXXV.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

What State north of Louisiana?
 What State and water east?
 What water south? What State west?
 What great River flows through the south-eastern part of Louisiana?
 What River flows through the State and empties into the Mississippi?



CANAL, NEW LOCKS AND BASIN AT RICHMOND.

What is the Capital of Louisiana?
 What large City in the south-east?
 On what River is New Orleans?
 What River between Louisiana and Texas?
 What Territory north of Texas? (*See Map of the U. S.*)
 What two States east? What water south-east?
 What Country south-west? Territories north-west?
 What River between Texas and Mexico?
 What Rivers in Texas flow into the Gulf of Mexico?
 What is the Capital of Texas?
 What two Towns in the south-east?
 What is the general course of the rivers in Texas?



RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON—MOUNT VERNON.

REVIEW. LESSON LXXVI.

How many Southern States are there? *Eleven.*
Which is the largest? *Texas.*
Which is the smallest?
What six Southern States border on the Atlantic?
What five border on the Gulf of Mexico?
What five border on Tennessee?
What two border on Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay?
What two border on Mississippi River?
What two border on the Savannah?
What three border on the Chattahoochee?
What six States border on the Southern States?
Which of the Southern States is a Peninsula?
In what direction from Baltimore is New Orleans? from
New Orleans is St. Augustine? from St. Augustine
is Cleveland? from Cleveland is Norfolk? from Nor-
folk is St. Louis? from St. Louis is Jackson? from
Jackson is Charleston? from Charleston is Wheel-
ing? from Wheeling is Richmond? from Richmond
is Mobile? from Mobile is Raleigh? from Raleigh is
Milledgeville? from Milledgeville is Baltimore?
In what direction from Columbia is Wheeling? from Co-
lumbia is Baltimore? from Columbia is Key West?
from Columbia is Natchez? from Columbia is Little
Rock? from Columbia is Chicago?

LESSON LXXVII.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what part of what States are they? On or near what
waters?

WASHINGTON?	PETERSBURG?
ANNAPOLIS?	JACKSON?
BALTIMORE?	NATCHEZ?
RICHMOND?	BATON ROUGE?
TALLAHASSEE?	WILMINGTON?
MOBILE?	AUGUSTA?
MONTGOMERY?	SAVANNAH?
PENSACOLA?	MILLEDGEVILLE?
KEY WEST?	TUSCALOOSA?
NORFOLK?	ST. AUGUSTINE?
WHEELING?	HOUSTON?
RALEIGH?	AUSTIN?
COLUMBIA?	NEW ORLEANS?
CHARLESTON?	GALVESTON?

LESSON LXXVIII.

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

CHARLES?	HATTERAS?	FEAR?
HENRY?	LOOKOUT?	SABLE?
		CANAVERAL?

BAYS AND SOUNDS.

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?

CHESAPEAKE?	APALACHEE?
ALBEMARLE?	MOBILE?
PAMLICO?	TAMPA?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what
waters do they flow?

MISSISSIPPI?	APALACHICOLA?	ROANOKE?
OHIO?	ST. JOHN'S?	JAMES?
YAZOO?	ALTAMAHA?	POTOMAC?
PEARL?	SAVANNAH?	RED?
TOMBIGBY?	GREAT PEDEE?	SABINE?
ALABAMA?	SANTEE?	KANAWHA?
FLINT?	CAPE FEAR?	NEUSE?
	CHATTAHOOCHEE?	



THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON.

1 Nor'-folk. 2 Law'-le. 3 Sent au gus-teen'. 4 Kan-an'-wa.



JAMESTOWN IN 1607—JAMES RIVER.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON LXXIX.

Q. What can you say of the climate of the Southern States?

A. The Climate is warm.

Q. What town of the United States was first founded?

A. St. Augustine, by the Spaniards, in 1565.

Q. What was the first English settlement in the United States?

A. Jamestown in Virginia ; settled in 1607.

Q. What troubles had the settlers of Jamestown?

A. Many were killed by Indians, and others perished with hunger.

Q. What leader of the Whites was captured by the Indians?

A. Captain John Smith, whose life was saved by Pocahontas, the chief's daughter.

Q. Where did Captain Smith go?

A. He was allowed to return to his people, at Jamestown.

Q. How did Pocahontas afterward assist the Whites?

A. She gave them food, and warned them of dangers from the Indians.

LESSON LXXX.

Q. What Presidents of the United States were born in Virginia?

A. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor.

Q. What do the Planters of the Southern States own?

A. Large plantations, cultivated by slaves.

Q. What are the chief productions of the Southern States?

A. Cotton, Sugar, Rice, and Tobacco.

Q. In what State is the most cotton raised?

A. Mississippi.

Q. How has the cotton crop of the South increased?

A. From two and a half millions bales, in 1849, to five millions, in 1859 ; each bale containing 400 pounds.

Q. For what is New Orleans noted?

A. It is the greatest cotton market in the world.

Q. From what State does most of the cane-sugar and molasses come?

A. Louisiana.

Q. What State produces the most rice?

A. South Carolina.

Q. In what State is the most tobacco raised ?

A. Virginia.

Q. What can you say of Maryland ?

A. Maryland, lying on both sides of Chesapeake Bay, is finely situated for commerce.

Q. Which is the largest City in the Southern States ?

A. Baltimore ; noted for its monument erected in memory of Washington.

Q. What is the District of Columbia ?

A. A tract of land containing 60 square miles, on the east side of the Potomac.

Q. Does the District of Columbia belong to any State ?

A. It does not ; being under the control of Congress.

Q. For what is North Carolina noted ?

A. For pine forests, which produce tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber.

Q. What can you say of Georgia ?

A. It is the first of the Southern States in the number and extent of its railroads.

Q. For what is Florida noted ?

A. For its delightful climate, and luxuriant vegetation.



LUXURIANT VEGETATION OF FLORIDA—INDIANS IN CANOE.

Q. From what country was most of the land west of the Mississippi purchased ?

A. From France.

Q. By what name was that tract of land then known ?

A. Louisiana.

Q. What States and Territories are now comprised in said tract ?

A. Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Washington, Nebraska, Indian, Dakota, Idaho, and the eastern part of Colorado.

Q. What States and Territories are comprised in the tract which formerly belonged to Mexico ?

A. Texas and California ; Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and the western part of Colorado.

LESSON LXXXI.

Q. What can you say of the land along the coast of the Southern States ?

A. It is very low and level.

Q. What of the land toward the interior ?

A. It is rocky and hilly.

Q. To what country did Texas formerly belong ?

A. To Mexico.

Q. When was it annexed to the United States ?

A. In the year 1845.

Q. To what country did Florida belong ?

A. To Spain.

BRITISH AMERICAN



EXERCISES.

LESSON LXXXII.

MICHIGAN.

- at Lake north of Michigan ?
- at three Lakes east ?
- at two States south ?
- at Lake and State west ?
- what is Michigan composed ? *Of two Peninsulas.*
- at Lake and Strait between the two Peninsulas ?
- at River is the outlet of Lake Superior ?
- what does it flow ?
- at Strait connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron ?
- at is the outlet of Lake Huron ? *St. Clair River.*
- at Lake between Lake Huron and Lake Erie ?
- at is the outlet of Lake St. Clair ? *Detroit River.*
- at Bay in Michigan opens into Lake Huron ?
- at Bay in Canada opens into Lake Huron ?
- at Bay opens into Lake Michigan ?
- at River flows into Lake Michigan ?
- at is the Capital of Michigan ?
- at City in the south-eastern part of the State ?
- at City in the western part ?

LESSON LXXXIII.

OHIO.

- at State and Lake north of Ohio ?
- at two States east ?
- at River south ?
- at State west ?
- at two States are separated from Ohio by Ohio River ?
- at River in the north-western part of Ohio ?
- at large River in the southern part ?
- what do the Rivers in the northern part flow ?
- what do the Rivers in the southern part flow ?
- at is the Capital of Ohio ?
- at large City in the south-west ?
- at three Cities on Lake Erie ?
- at City south of Columbus ?
- at City east of Columbus ?

LESSON LXXXIV.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

- If you cross the Ohio from Cincinnati, at what State do you arrive ?
- What River on the north side of Kentucky ?
- What three States north ?
- What State east ? Northeast ? South ? West ?
- What River separates Missouri from Kentucky ?
- What Mountains between Kentucky and Virginia ?
- What two Rivers flow into the Ohio near its mouth ?
- What is the Capital of Kentucky ?
- What large City in Kentucky, on the Ohio ?
- What City south-east of Frankfort ?
- What two States north of Tennessee ?
- What State east ?
- What three States south ?
- What River west ?
- What does the Mississippi separate from Tennessee ?
- What Mountains between North Carolina and Tennessee ?
- What Mountains extend through the eastern part of Tennessee ?
- What River flows through the northern part ?
- What large River crosses the east and west parts of the State ?
- Into what does the Tennessee flow ?
- What is the Capital of Tennessee ?
- What City in the eastern part of the State ?
- What City in the south-western part ?

LESSON LXXXV.

ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

- What State north of Arkansas ?
- What River east ?
- What State south ?
- What State south-west ?
- What Territory west ?
- What does the Mississippi separate from Arkansas ?
- What River flows through the center of the State ?
- What River in this State north of Arkansas River ?
- What River flows through the south-west ?
- What is the Capital of Arkansas ?
- What State north of Missouri ?
- What River east ?
- What State south ?
- What State and Territories west ?

What great River crosses Missouri?
 Into what does the Missouri flow?
 What Rivers in this State flow into the Missouri?
 What does the Mississippi separate from Missouri?
 What is the Capital of Missouri?
 What City in the eastern part of the State?
 What City in the western part?

LESSON LXXXVI.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Which is the larger of these two States?
 What River south of these States?
 What Lake and State north of Indiana?
 What State east? South? West?
 What River between Indiana and Illinois?
 What River flows into the Wabash?
 What is the Capital of Indiana?
 What City in Indiana, on Lake Michigan?
 What Town on the Wabash?
 What two Cities on the Ohio?
 What State north of Illinois?
 What Lake and State east?
 What State south? two States west?
 What three Rivers in Illinois?
 Into what do they flow?
 What is the Capital of Illinois?
 What City in Illinois, on Lake Michigan?
 What City in the north-west?
 What City on the Mississippi?
 What Town on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Ohio?
 What City on Illinois River?

LESSON LXXXVII.

IOWA, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, AND MINNESOTA.

What State north of Iowa? South?
 What River east? Two Rivers west?
 What does the Mississippi separate from Iowa?
 What does the Missouri separate from Iowa?
 What two Rivers flow through Iowa?
 In what direction do most rivers of Iowa flow?
 What is the Capital of Iowa?
 What Cities in Iowa, on the Mississippi?
 What Lake north of Wisconsin?



VIEW ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

What State, Lake, and Bay east?
 What State south?
 What States west?
 What two Rivers on the west side of this State?
 Which is the largest River in Wisconsin?
 Into what does it flow?
 What is the Capital of Wisconsin?
 What flourishing City in Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan?
 What State north of California? (*See map of the United States*).
 What Territories east?
 What Country south? What Ocean west?
 What Mountains in the eastern part of California?
 What River on the south-eastern boundary?
 What River in the northern part of California?
 What is the Capital of California?
 Which is the largest City in this State? *San Francisco*
 What Town in the south-west?
 What Country north of Minnesota?
 What State and Lake east?
 What State south? Territory west?
 What Lake on the northern boundary?
 What Rivers between Minnesota and Wisconsin?
 What River on the northwestern boundary?
 What is the Capital of Minnesota?

LESSON LXXXVIII

OREGON, KANSAS, & CO

(See Map of the United States.)

How is Oregon bounded on the north? East?
 How is it bounded on the south? What water west?
 What River on the northern boundary? Eastern?
 What two large Rivers flow into the Columbia?
 In what Mountains do the Lewis and Clarke's Rivers rise?
 On which side of the Mountains are the sources of these two Rivers?
 What great River commences on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, very near the source of the Lewis River?
 What Ocean does the water of the Missouri finally reach?
 What Ocean does the water of the Lewis reach?
 On what River are Portland and Salem? *Willamette.*
 What is the Capital of Oregon?
 What Country north of Washington?
 How is Washington bounded on the east? On the south?
 What Ocean west? Island and Cape north-west?
 To what Government does Vancouver's Island belong? *Great Britain.*
 What Cape on the north-west coast?
 What Mountains extend through the western part of Washington and Oregon?
 What River forms part of the boundary between Washington and Oregon?
 What is the Capital of Washington?
 What territory north of Kansas?
 How is Kansas bounded on the east? South? West?
 What large River on the eastern boundary?
 What large Rivers flow through Kansas?
 What is the Capital of Kansas?
 How is Indian Territory bounded on the north?
 What two States east? State south?
 How is Indian Territory bounded on the west?
 What River on the southern boundary?
 What two large Rivers flow through Indian Territory?
 What Country north of Dakota? Two States east?
 What Territory west? Bound Idaho.
 Give the boundaries of Nevada.
 Give the boundaries of Nebraska.
 What River in Nebraska?
 Give the boundaries of Arizona. Of Colorado.
 What two large Rivers flow through Arizona?
 Into what do these Rivers flow?

REVIEW.
LESSON LXXXIX.

How many Western States are there? *Fourteen.*
 Name them.
 Which is the largest? *California.*
 Which is the smallest? *Indiana.*
 What three Western States border on Lake Superior?
 What four border on Lake Michigan?
 What two border on Lake Erie?
 What eight border on Mississippi River?
 What four border on Ohio River?
 What three border on Missouri River?
 What two border on the Pacific?
 Which of the Western States is almost surrounded by water?
 Which is furthest south on the Mississippi?
 In what direction from Cincinnati is Knoxville? from Knoxville is Galena? from Galena is Detroit? from Detroit is Little Rock? from Little Rock is Jefferson City? from Jefferson City is Louisville? from Louisville is Dubuque? from Dubuque is Memphis? from Memphis is Cleveland? from Cleveland is Iowa City? from Iowa City is Lexington? from Lexington is Peoria? from Peoria is Toledo? from Toledo is Cincinnati?
 In what direction from Chicago is Milwaukee? from Chicago is Detroit? from Chicago is Zanesville? from Chicago is Mobile? from Chicago is St. Louis? from Chicago is St. Paul?

LESSON XC.

BAYS.

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?

GEORGIAN?	SAGINAW?	GREEN?
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RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

MISSISSIPPI?	ILLINOIS?	CUMBERLAND?
ARKANSAS?	DES MOINES?	WABASH?
WHITE?	IOWA?	SCIOTO?
OHIO?	ROCK?	MAUMEE?
KASKASKIA?	ST. CROIX?	OSAGE?
MISSOURI?	WISCONSIN?	KANSAS?
GRAND?	TENNESSEE?	WHITE?



DANIEL BOONE, THE FIRST SETTLER IN KENTUCKY.

LESSON XCI.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what part of what States are they? On or near what waters?

LITTLE ROCK?	DETROIT?
MEMPHIS?	TOLEDO?
ST. LOUIS?	MICHIGAN CITY?
BURLINGTON?	ALTON?
IOWA CITY?	ZANESVILLE?
ST. PAUL?	PEORIA?
GALENA?	COLUMBUS?
JEFFERSON CITY?	CINCINNATI?
SANDUSKY?	INDIANAPOLIS?
CHILlicothe?	SPRINGFIELD?
NEW ALBANY?	FRANKFORT?
CAIRO?	LOUISVILLE?
DUBUQUE?	NASHVILLE?
MADISON?	KNOXVILLE?
MILWAUKEE?	LEXINGTON?
CHICAGO?	DES MOINES?
CLEVELAND?	NASHVILLE?
LANSING?	GRAND RAPIDS?

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON XCII.

Q. Which of the Western States was first settled?

A. Michigan, by the French, in 1670.

Q. By whom were the Western States chiefly settled?

A. By people from the Eastern and Middle States.

Q. Who was the first white man that lived in Kentucky?

A. Daniel Boone, who lived there a long time with no companions but his dogs.

Q. How did the Indians act toward many of the settlers of these States?

A. They murdered their families, and burned their houses.

Q. What are raised in the Western States?

A. Corn, Wheat, Rye, and Fruits.

Q. What can you say of Michigan?

A. It has more lake-coast than any other State in the Union, and is finely situated for commerce.

Q. What can you say of the Northern Lakes?

A. They contain about one half of the amount of fresh water on the earth.

Q. In what does Michigan excel every other State?

A. In the quantity of Copper produced.

Q. Which is the most populous of the Western States?

A. Ohio.

Q. For what is Ohio noted?

A. For its production of Flour, Meal, Wool, and Wine.

Q. How does Ohio rank in the production of coal and iron?

A. Ohio yields more Coal and Iron than any other State, except Pennsylvania.



DIGGING AND WASHING GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

LESSON XCIII.

Q. What is the staple production of Indiana?

A. Indian Corn.

Q. For what is Illinois noted?

A. For its extensive prairies and exceedingly fertile soil.

Q. For what is Kentucky noted?

A. For great Caves.

Q. In what does Kentucky excel every other State?

A. In the quantity of Hemp and Flax produced.

Q. For what is California noted?

A. For Gold.

Q. When was Gold discovered in California?

A. In 1848.

Q. When did California become a State?

A. In the year 1850.

Q. What minerals are found in Missouri?

A. Lead and Iron.

Q. In what States is Lead most abundant?

A. In Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Q. In what does Illinois excel every other State?

A. In the production of Wheat and Indian Corn.

Q. By whom is Indian Territory mostly inhabited?

A. By Indians who were removed from the Western and Southern States.

Q. When did Minnesota become a State?

A. In the year 1858.

Q. What can you say of Minnesota?

A. It possesses a healthful climate and fertile soil, and contains numerous lakes abounding in fish and wild rice.

Q. For what has Colorado become noted?

A. Gold has been discovered in the vicinity of Pike's Peak.

Q. When did Oregon and Kansas become States?

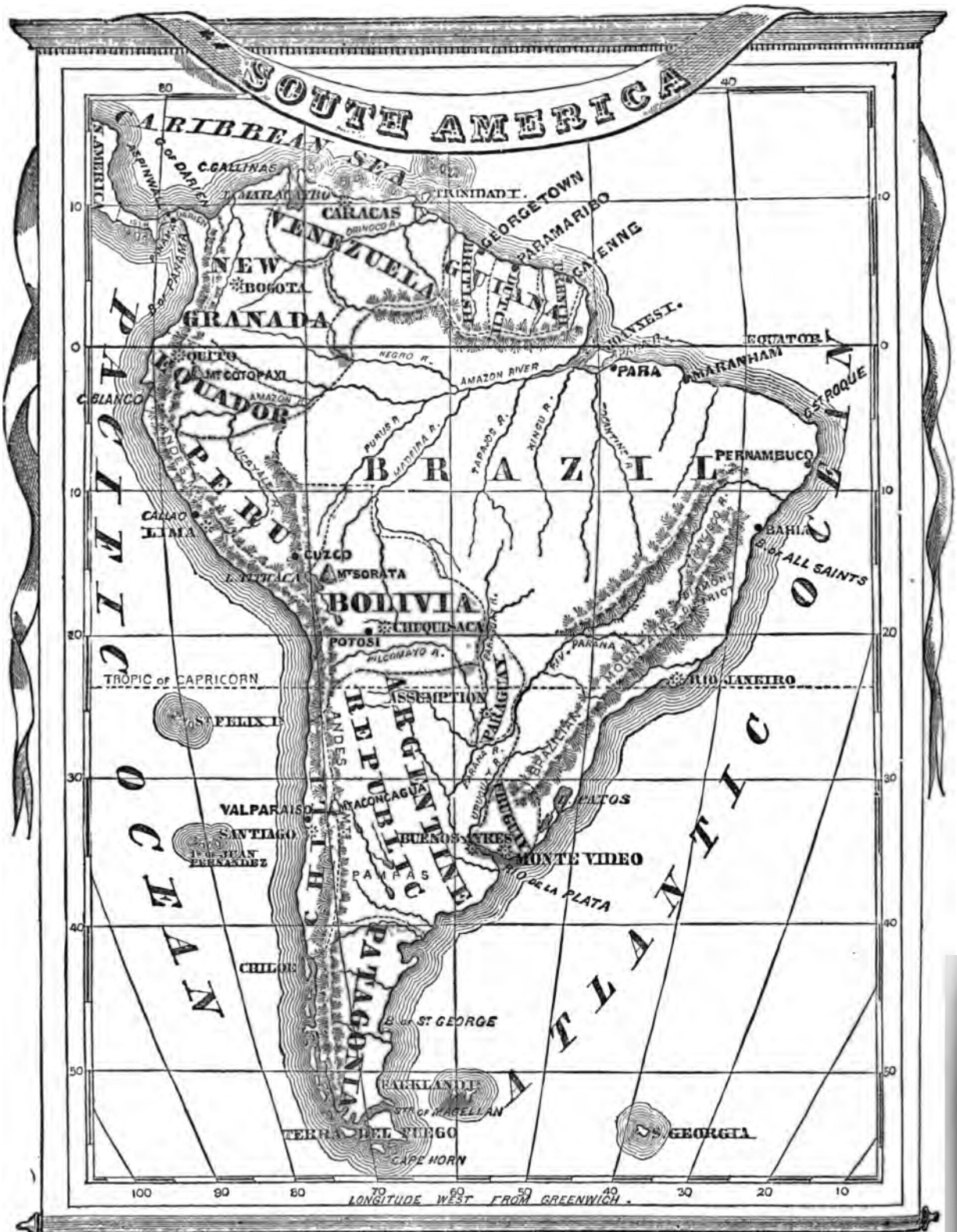
A. Oregon in 1859, Kansas in 1861.

Q. What is the occupation of many Indians of the Territories?

A. Hunting the Buffalo, found on the prairies.



AN INDIAN HUNTING A BUFFALO.



EXERCISES.

LESSON XCIV.

What water north of South America? East? West?
 Which is the largest Country of South America?
 What three Countries in the northern part of S. America?
 What Country in the south?
 What narrow Country between the Andes and the Pacific?
 What Country north of Patagonia? North and west?
 What two small countries east of the Argentine Republic?
 What Country north?
 What two Countries extend furthest west?
 What are the three divisions of Guiana?
 What Countries border on the Caribbean Sea?
 What Countries border on the Atlantic?
 What Countries border on the Pacific?
 What Country has no sea-coast?
 What Mountains extend along the west coast?
 Which is the largest River in the world? *Amazon.*
 Among what Mountains does it rise?
 How long is it? 4000 miles.
 How wide is the Mouth of the Amazon? 180 miles.
 What large River in Venezuela?
 Into what does the Orinoco flow?
 Which is the largest River south of the Amazon? *La Plata.*
 What two Rivers unite to form the La Plata?
 What River flows into the Parana?

LESSON XCV.

What large Rivers flow into the Amazon?
 What Island in the mouth of the Amazon?
 What River on the south side of Joannes Island?
 What River flows into the Para?
 What large River in the eastern part of Brazil?
 Toward what Ocean do all the large Rivers of South America flow? *Toward the Atlantic.*
 What group of Islands south of Patagonia?
 What separates it from Patagonia?

Which is the most southern of the group? *Horn Island.*
 What is the southern extremity of Horn Island? *Cape Horn.*

What Islands north-east of Terra del Fuego?
 What Islands in the Pacific west of Chili?
 Are there any long Rivers in Chili?
 What joins South America to North America?
 Of what Country does the Isthmus of Darien form a part? *New Granada.*
 What Gulf on the north side of the Isthmus?
 What Bay on the south side?
 Into what does the Gulf of Darien open?
 Into what does the Bay of Panama open?
 What Bay east of Patagonia?
 What high Mountain in Chili?
 What Volcano in Equador? *Mount Cotopaxi.*
 What high Mountain in Bolivia?
 What Cape on the north of South America?
 What Cape east? South? West?
 What Lake between Peru and Bolivia?
 What Lake in the northern part of Venezuela?
 What Oceans are connected by the Strait of Magellan?

LESSON XCVI.

Which is the largest City in South America? *Rio Janeiro.*¹
 In what Country is Rio Janeiro?
 What two Seaports north-east of Rio Janeiro?
 What two large Cities on the La Plata?
 In what Country is Buenos Ayres?²
 In what Country is Monte Video?
 What is the Capital of Chili?³
 What noted Port in Chili? *Valparaiso.*⁴
 What two Cities in Bolivia?
 What City in Peru, near the Pacific?
 What Seaport west of Lima?⁵
 What is the Capital of Equador?
 What is the Capital of New Granada?⁶
 What Towns on the Isthmus of Darien?
 What City in Venezuela, near the Caribbean Sea?
 What Towns in Guiana?⁷
 What City on Paraguay River?
 Of what Country is Assumption the Capital?

¹ Ar'-jen-teen.

² Ek-wü-dore'.

³ Res'-o-ja-nee'-ro.

⁴ Bo'-nus ä'-riz.

⁵ Choe'-le.

⁶ Val-pä-rí'-so.

⁷ Lee'-mü.

⁸ Nu gri-nü'-dä.

⁹ Ghe-a'-nä.

LESSON XCVII.

In what direction from Venezuela is Patagonia? from Patagonia is Uruguay? from Uruguay is Chili? from Chili is New Granada? from New Granada is Guiana? from Guiana is Paraguay? from Paraguay is Equador? from Equador is Brazil? from Brazil is Peru? from Peru is the Argentine Republic? from the Argentine Republic is Bolivia? from Bolivia is Venezuela?

In what direction from Monte Video is Georgetown? from Georgetown is Bogota? from Bogota is Santiago? from Santiago is Rio Janeiro? from Rio Janeiro is Quito? from Quito is Potosi? from Potosi is Caracas? from Caracas is Buenos Ayres? from Buenos Ayres is Monte Video?

In what direction from Assumption is Rio Janeiro? from Assumption is Monte Video? from Assumption is Lima? from Assumption is Paramaribo?

How would you go by water from Aspinwall to Rio Janeiro? from Rio Janeiro to Assumption? from Assumption to Valparaiso? from Valparaiso to Panama?

What is the shortest route from Aspinwall to Panama?



TRAVELERS CROSSING THE ANDES.

LESSON XCVIII.

What water north of New Granada?
 What two Countries east? South?
 What water west?
 What land on the north-west?
 What water north of Venezuela?
 What Country east? South? West?



CATCHING CATTLE WITH THE LASSO.

What water north of Guiana?
 What Country east and south?
 What Country west?
 What three Countries north of Brazil?
 What water north and east?
 What Countries south-west?
 What Countries west?
 What Country north of Equador? East? South?
 What water west?
 What Country north of Peru? East? South-east?
 What water west?
 What Country north and east of Bolivia?
 What Country south-east? What two Countries south?
 What water and Country west?
 What Country north of the Argentine Republic?
 What three Countries east?
 What Country and water south? What Country west?
 What Country north and east of Paraguay?
 What Country south?
 What two Countries west?
 What Country north and east of Uruguay?
 What water south? What Country west?
 What Country north of Chili? East? South?
 What water west?
 What two Countries north of Patagonia?
 What water east? South?
 Bound each Country of South America.

REVIEW.

LESSON XCIX.

Countries.	Capitals.	Situation.
NEW GRANADA,	Bogota, ¹	on <i>San Francisco River</i> .
VENEZUELA,	Caracas,	near the <i>Caribbean Sea</i> .
GUAYBOR,	Quito,	<i>Inland</i> .
BRASIL,	Rio Janeiro,	on the <i>Atlantic</i> .
ARGENTINE RE-		
PUBLICA,	Parana,	" <i>Parana</i> .
PARAGUAY,	Assumption,	on <i>Paraguay River</i> .
PERU,	Chquisaca, ²	<i>Inland</i> .
GUAYANA,	Georgetown,	on <i>Demarara River</i> .
FRANCE GUIANA,	Paramaribo,	" <i>Surinam River</i> .
ENGLAND GUIANA,	Cayenne, ³	" <i>Cayenne Island</i> .
URUGUAY,	Monte Video,	on the <i>Rio de la Plata</i> .
PERU,	Lima,	on <i>Rimac⁴ River</i> .
CHILE,	Santiago,	" <i>Mapocho⁵ River</i> .
BRASILIA.	(No Capital).	

LESSON C.

CAVES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

GALLINAS? BLANCO? HORN? ST. ROQUE?

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded?

CHILE? TERRA-DEL-FUEGO? FALKLAND?
JUAN FERNANDEZ?

BAYS AND GULFS.

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?

PANAMA? DARIEN? ST. GEORGE?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

AMAZON?	ORINOCO?	LA PLATA?
PERU?	TAPAJOS?	ST. FRANCISCO?
PARANA?	URUGUAY?	PARAGUAY?
AMERICA?	XINGU?	TOCANTINS?



NATIVES OF CHILE.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON CI.

Q. When was South America discovered?

A. In the year 1497, by Columbus.

Q. By whom is the interior of South America inhabited?

A. Indians.

Q. Who live along the coasts?

A. Whites who are descendants of Spaniards and Portuguese.

Q. In what condition was Peru when America was discovered?

A. Peru, like Mexico, had kings and regular laws for governing the people.

Q. For what is Peru noted?

A. For Gold, Silver, and Quicksilver.

Q. What did the Peruvians worship?

A. The Sun.

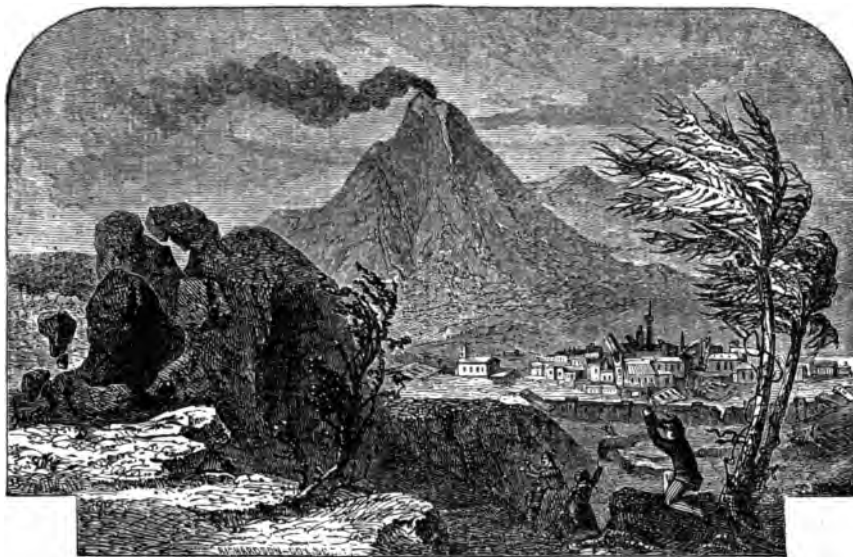
Q. What were the kings called?

A. Incas.

Q. What did the Spaniards under Pizarro do in Peru?

A. They killed the Incas, and took possession of the country.

1 Bo-go-tá'. 2 Choo-kees-á'-ká. 3 Ki-ana'.
4 Es-mak'. 5 Má-po'-cha.



AN EARTHQUAKE—ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO—DESTRUCTION OF A CITY.

Q. What can still be seen in Peru?

A. The remains of magnificent temples and buildings that were erected before the discovery of America.

Q. After whom was Bolivia named?

A. After General Bolivar, the Liberator, and first President of the country.

LESSON CII.

Q. What is said of the Andes Mountains?

A. The tops of many are continually covered with snow and ice, while at the foot of the mountains the heat can hardly be endured.

Q. What are some of the mountains?

A. Volcanoes.

Q. What is the highest Mountain in America?

A. Mt. Aconcagua', in Chili.

Q. What large bird is found in the Andes?

A. The Condor; the largest bird of flight in the world.

Q. What happen in some Countries of South America?

A. Earthquakes.

Q. What was the effect of the earthquake in 1812?

A. Caracas was destroyed, and ten thousand people killed.

Q. In what part of Peru does rain seldom fall?

A. Between the Andes Mts. and Pacific Ocean.

Q. What are some of the productions of South America?

A. Sugar, Coffee, Oranges, Lemons, Citron Figs, and Pineapples.

Q. What useful tree is found in South America?

A. The tree from which India rubber is obtained.

Q. What is India Rubber?

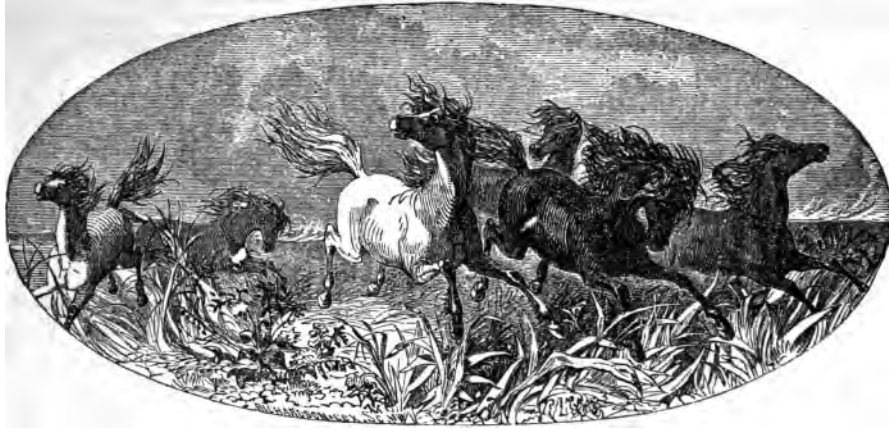
A. The sap of the India-rubber tree hardens.

Q. What do the forests of South America furnish?

A. Valuable timber and dye-woods.

Q. For what is Lake Titicaca noted?

A. For its great elevation; being 12,800 feet above the ocean.



WILD HORSES—A FIRE ON THE PAMPAS.

LESSON CIII.

- Q.** For what is the City of Potosi noted ?
A. It is situated on a mountain that has produced Silver in large quantities.
- Q.** In what does Brazil excel every other country in the world ?
A. In the quantity of Coffee produced.
- Q.** What minerals abound in Brazil ?
A. Gold, Diamonds, Topazes, and Emeralds.
- Q.** What does Venezuela produce ?
A. The best Cocoa in the world, besides Tobacco, Indigo, Coffee, Sugar, and tropical fruits.
- Q.** What do we get from Cayenne ?
A. Cayenne Pepper.
- Q.** Of what do the Argentine Republic and Uruguay consist ?
A. Of extensive Plains, where vast herds of Horses and Cattle feed.
- Q.** What are the chief exports from those countries ?
A. Hides, Horns, and Tallow.
- Q.** In what other Countries of South America do horses and cattle abound ?
A. Venezuela, New Granada, Brazil, Chili, and Paraguay.
- Q.** What remarkable bird is found in the Argentine Republic ?
A. The Rhea, or American Ostrich.

- Q.** What can you say of Patagonia ?
A. It is a cold, barren region, inhabited by wandering tribes of Indians.
- Q.** What is the most southern part of South America called ?
A. Cape Horn.
- Q.** What two Oceans meet there ?
A. The Atlantic and Pacific.
- Q.** For what is that place noted ?
A. For its violent storms.
- Q.** How does the surface of South America slope ?
A. That part west of the Andes, suddenly toward the Pacific ; that part east of the Andes, gradually toward the Amazon, La Plata, Orinoco, and the Atlantic Ocean.
- Q.** What are the grassy plains of South America called ?
A. Llanos' and Pampas.
- Q.** What can you say of the valley of the Amazon ?
A. It is one of the most fertile regions on the globe.
- Q.** What does it contain ?
A. Dense forests abounding in reptiles and wild beasts.



EXERCISES.

LESSON CIV.

What Ocean north of Europe?
 What Grand Division east and south-east?
 What large Sea south?
 What Ocean west?
 What four Seas between Europe and Asia?
 What two Seas in the north-west of Europe?
 What Bay west of Europe?
 Which is the largest Country in Europe?
 What two Countries in the north-west form a peninsula?
 What two Countries in the south-west form a peninsula?
 What Country in the south has the shape of a boot?
 What natural division is Italy?
 What small Country north of Italy?
 What Country north of Spain?
 What Country north-east of France?
 What Country north-west of France?
 What Country north of England?
 What Countries west of England?
 What natural division is Ireland?
 What Country south of the Baltic Sea?
 What Country west of the Black Sea?
 What small Country south of Turkey?
 What two Countries north of Turkey?
 What Countries border on the Arctic Ocean? on the Atlantic Ocean? on the Mediterranean Sea? on the North Sea?
 What large Island west of Norway?
 What two Islands west of Italy?
 What Islands east of Spain?
 What Island south of Italy?
 What Island south east of Greece?
 What Island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea?
 What is the northern Cape of Europe?
 What is the southern Cape of Greece?
 What is the southern Cape of Spain?
 Which is the most southern Cape of Europe? *Cape Tarifa*.
 What is the western Cape of Spain?
 What Sea north of Russia?
 Into what does the Mediterranean Sea open?
 Into what does the North Sea open?
 Into what does the White Sea open?
 What Gulfs open into the Baltic Sea?
 What small Sea north of the Black Sea?

LESSON CV.

What Sea east of Italy?
 What Sea east of Greece?
 Into what do these two Seas open?
 What Strait connects the Adriatic Sea with the Mediterranean?
 What Channel separates Norway from Denmark?
 What Channel separates Sweden from Denmark?
 What Channel between France and England?
 What Strait connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic?
 What River between Europe and Asia?
 What two Rivers flow into the Caspian Sea?
 What River flows into the Sea of Azov?
 What River flows into the northern part of the Black Sea?
 What River flows into the western part of the Black Sea?
 Which is the largest River that flows into the Bay of Biscay?
 What two Rivers flow into the North Sea?
 What Mountains east of Russia?
 What Mountains south-east of Russia?
 What Mountains north of Italy?
 What Peak of the Alps is the highest mountain in Europe? *Mont Blanc*.
 What Mountains in the north-eastern part of the Austrian Empire?
 What Mountains between France and Spain?
 What Mountains between Norway and Sweden?
 What Mountains in Turkey?
 What five Seas border on Russia?
 On which side of Russia is the Baltic Sea?
 On which side of the North Sea is England?
 On which side is Denmark?
 On what water would you sail from Spain to Italy?
 On what water would you sail from England to Norway?
 What Mountains would you cross in going from France to Spain?
 What Mountains would you cross in going from Italy to Switzerland?
 What Islands in the Mediterranean Sea?
 What Country extends from the Mediterranean to the North Sea?
 What Strait between Spain and Africa?
 Through what Countries does the Danube flow?

LESSON CVI.

What Country extends from the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean?
 What Mountains, River, and Sea east of Russia?
 What Mountains and Seas south?
 What three Countries south-west?
 What two Countries north-west?
 What Gulfs west of Russia?
 Into what Sea do they open?
 What Sea opens into the Arctic Ocean?
 Which is the largest River in Europe? *Volga.*
 Which is next in size? *Danube.*
 Into what does the Volga flow?
 Into what does the Danube flow?
 Mention the Rivers that are in Russia.
 Into what does the Dwina flow?
 Into what does the Duna flow?
 What Peninsula in the south of Russia?
 Between what two Seas is the Crimea?
 What is the Capital of Russia?
 What City near the center?
 What City on the Dwina, near its mouth?
 What city on the north-west coast of the Black Sea?
 What Town in the Crimea?
 What Sea and Gulf east of Sweden?
 What Mountains and Country west?
 What water between Sweden and Denmark?
 What water north of Norway? South? West?
 What Islands near the north-west coast?
 What is the southern point of Norway?
 What City is the Capital of Norway and Sweden?
 What City in the southern part of Norway?
 What waters nearly surround Denmark?
 What Country south?
 What is the Capital of Denmark?
 What large Island, belonging to Denmark, west of Norway?
 What Volcano in Iceland?
 What Group of Islands south-east of Iceland?
 In what direction from Denmark is Holland?
 What Sea north and west of Holland?
 What two Countries east?
 What Country south?
 What Countries border on Belgium?
 What Sea north-west?
 What River flows through Holland?
 What is the Capital of Holland?
 What is the Capital of Belgium?

LESSON CVII.

What Islands west of the North Sea? *British Isles.*
 Which is the largest European Island? *Great Britain.*
 Into what three Countries is Great Britain divided? *England, Scotland, and Wales.*
 What Island west of Great Britain?
 What water east of Great Britain?
 What Channel and Strait south of England?
 What Channel and Sea between England and Ireland?
 What town in England is nearest France? *Dover.*
 What water north and west of Scotland? East?
 What two Groups of Islands north of Scotland?
 What Group west?
 What water west of Ireland?
 What is the south-west point of Ireland?
 What is the south-west point of England?
 What is the Capital of England?
 On which side of Ireland is Dublin?
 On which side of Scotland is Edinburgh?
 What waters separate the British Isles from the continental part of Europe?
 What Country south of England?
 What Strait and Channel between England and France?
 How wide is the Strait of Dover? *21 miles.*
 What Country north-east of France?
 What Countries east? What Country south?
 What Bay west? What Gulf south?
 Into what does the Gulf of Lyons open?
 What River flows into the Gulf of Lyons?
 What River flows into the Bay of Biscay?
 What River flows into the English Channel?
 What is the Capital of France?
 What City on the Gulf of Lyons?
 What Town in France is nearest England? *Calais.*¹
 What Mountains separate France from Spain?
 What water north of Spain? East?
 What connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?
 What Country west of Spain?
 What Promontory in the south of Spain? *Gibraltar.*
 What is the southern Cape of Spain? the western Cape?
 What is the Capital of Spain?
 What water south and west of Portugal?
 What Rivers flow through Portugal into the Atlantic?
 What is the south-west Cape of Portugal?
 What is the Capital of Portugal?

¹ Cal'is.

LESSON CVIII.

Of what does Germany consist? *Of the greater part of Prussia, one third of Austria, and a number of smaller States.*

What two Seas north of Germany?

What three Countries west?

What large River flows through the southern part of Germany?

What River in the western part? northern part?

Into what do the Rhine and Elbe flow?

What Sea north of Prussia?

What Country east?

What Countries north of Austria? East? South? West?

What Sea between Austria and Italy?

What is the Capital of Germany?



NAPOLEON AT THE HEAD OF HIS ARMY ENTERING BERLIN.

What City on the Elbe, near its mouth?

What City in the north is the Capital of Prussia?

What City is the Capital of Austria?

What other City on the Danube?

What Kingdom is in the south-eastern part of the Austrian Empire? *Hungary.*

Between what two Seas is Italy situated?

What Mountains between Switzerland and Italy?

What Mountains extend through Italy?

What Volcano in Italy? in Sicily?

What Gulfs on the coast of Italy?

What Strait between Italy and Turkey?

What waters does it connect?

What Strait separates Sicily from Italy?

What River in the northern part of Italy?

What Capital Cities in Italy?

What City on the Gulf of Genoa?

What Countries surround Switzerland?

What is the Capital of Switzerland?

What Countries north of Turkey?

What two Seas east?

What Sea and Country south? West?

What large River flows through the northern part of Turkey?

What Sea and Straits separate Turkey in Europe from Turkey in Asia?

What is the Capital of Turkey?

What water east of Greece? South? West?

What Island south-east of Greece?

What Group of Islands west of Greece?

What Island east of Candia?

What is the Capital of Greece?

On what side of Greece is Athens?

What is the southern cape of Greece?

LESSON CIX.

In what direction from Russia is Portugal? from Portugal is Greece? from Greece is Switzerland? from Switzerland is Denmark? from Denmark is Scotland? from Scotland is Spain? from Spain is Italy? from Italy is France? from France is Austria? from Austria is Sweden? from Sweden is Prussia? from Prussia is Holland? from Holland is Norway? from Norway is Russia?

In what direction from Paris is Frankfort? from Frankfort is Genoa? from Genoa is Gibraltar? from Gibraltar is Moscow? from Moscow is Archangel? from Archangel is Lisbon? from Lisbon is Dublin? from Dublin is Berlin? from Berlin is Rome? from Rome is Constantinople? from Constantinople is St. Petersburg? from St. Petersburg is Madrid? from Madrid is London? from London is Paris?

In what direction from Vienna is Stockholm? from Vienna is Odessa? from Vienna is Constantinople? from Vienna is Naples? from Vienna is Gibraltar? from Vienna is Paris? from Vienna is Constantinople?

How would you go by water from Archangel to St. Petersburg? from St. Petersburg to London? from London to Marseilles? from Marseilles to Constantinople? from London to Sevastopol?

LESSON CX.

Countries.	Capitals.	Situation.
ENGLAND,	London,	on <i>Thames</i> ¹ River.
SCOTLAND,	Edinburgh, ²	near the <i>Frith of Forth</i> .
IRELAND,	Dublin,	on <i>Liffey</i> River.
FRANCE,	Paris,	" <i>Seine</i> ³ River.
SPAIN,	Madrid,	" <i>Manzanares</i> River.
PORTUGAL,	Lisbon,	" <i>Tagus</i> River.
GERMANY,	Frankfort,	" <i>Mayn</i> River.
PRUSSIA,	Berlin,	" <i>Spree</i> River.
AUSTRIA,	Vienna,	" <i>Danube</i> River.
DENMARK,	Copenhagen,	on the <i>Island of Zealand</i> .
BELGIUM,	Brussels,	on <i>Senne</i> River.
HOLLAND,	Hague, ⁴	near the <i>North Sea</i> .
SWITZERLAND,	Bern,	on <i>Aar</i> River.
SARDINIA,	Turin,	" <i>Po</i> River.
NORWAY AND SWEDEN,	Stockholm,	" <i>Lake Malar</i> .
RUSSIA,	St. Petersburg,	" <i>Neva</i> River.
TURKEY,	Constantinople,	" <i>Bosphorus Strait</i> .
GREECE,	Athens,	near the <i>Gulf of Egina</i> .

REVIEW.

LESSON CXI.

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they?

ALPS?	MOUNT ETNA?	SCANDINAVIAN?
PYRENEES?	CARPATHIAN?	URAL?
BALKAN?	APENNINES?	CAUCASUS?
MOUNT VESUVIUS?	MOUNT HECLA?	MONT BLANC?

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

NORTH?	CLEAR?	MATAPAN?
TARIFA?	THE NAZE?	FINISTERRE?
ST. VINCENT?		LAND'S END?

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded?

BRITISH ISLES?	ORKNEY IS.?	BALEARIC IS.?
IRELAND?	HEBRIDES IS.?	CANDIA?
ICELAND?	FAROE IS.?	IONIAN IS.?
SICILY?	CYPRUS?	CORSICA?
LOFFODEN IS.?	SJETLAND IS.?	SARDINIA?

LESSON CXII.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?

MEDITERRANEAN?	MARMORA?	FINLAND?
ADRIATIC?	AZOV?	NORTH?
ARCHIPELAGO?	WHITE?	BISCAY?
BLACK?	BALTIC?	RIGA?
CASPIAN?	BOTHNIA?	GENOA?
IRISH?	TARANTO?	LYONS?

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

Between what lands are they? What waters do they connect?

GIBRALTAR?	ENGLISH?	DARDANELLES?
DOVER?	OTRANTO?	ST. GEORGE'S?
SKAGER RACK?	MESSINA?	CATTEGAT?
	BOSPHORUS?	

RIVERS:

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

DWINA?	SEINE?	VOLGA?
DUNA?	DANUBE?	URAL?
TAGUS?	DNEIPER? ⁶	ELBE?
PETCHORA? ⁵	RHINE?	DOURO? ⁷
RHONE?	DON?	LOIRE? ⁸

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON CXIII.

Q. Was Europe inhabited as soon as Asia and Africa?

A. It was not.

Q. What part of Europe is supposed to have been first inhabited?

A. Greece.

Q. How did the Greeks live at first?

A. In caves and hollow trees, and subsisting on roots, herbs, and acorns.

Q. Who came to Greece while the inhabitants lived in this manner?

A. Egyptians, who taught them to build houses and cities.

1 Temz. 2 Ed'in-bur-ro. 3 Sane. 4 Haig.
5 Petch'-o-rä. 6 Ne'-per. 7 Doo'-ro. 8 Lwär.

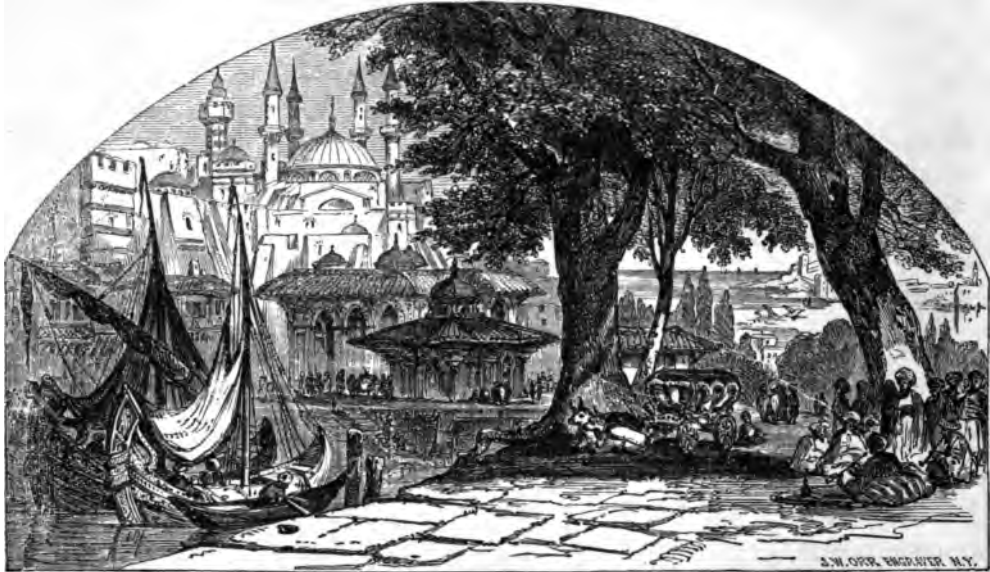


LONDON—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—THAMES RIVER.

- Q.** What did the Grecians afterward become ?
A. A great and powerful people.
- Q.** What great Empire afterward arose in Europe ?
A. The Roman Empire.
- Q.** Mention the most important Countries now in Europe.
A. Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
- Q.** What great General led the French army a few years ago ?
A. Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Q.** What can you say of Bonaparte's army ?
A. It was the most powerful in the world.
- Q.** What did the other nations of Europe do ?
A. They united their forces to oppose him.
- Q.** When was Bonaparte finally overthrown ?
A. In the year 1815, at the Battle of Waterloo, in Belgium.
- Q.** What became of Bonaparte ?
A. He was banished to St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

LESSON CXIV.

- Q.** What can you say of the Russian Empire ?
A. It is the largest Empire in the world ; extending from the Baltic Sea eastward to British America.
- Q.** What does it include ?
A. Russia in Europe, Russia in Asia, and Russian America.
- Q.** What was the cause of the late war between Russia and Turkey ?
A. The invasion of Turkey by the Russians.
- Q.** Where and by whom were the first battles fought ?
A. On the banks of the Danube, by the Turks and Russians.
- Q.** Who were successful ?
A. The Turks, though inferior in numbers, were, by their bravery, generally successful.
- Q.** Who assisted Turkey ?
A. The forces of England and France, and afterward those of Sardinia ; denominated the "Allied Armies."



SCENE IN TURKEY—THE BOSPHORUS—BLACK SEA IN THE DISTANCE.

Q. What was the great event of the war?

A. The Siege of Sevastopol.

Q. What battles were fought?

A. The battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the Siege of Sevastopol.

Q. What losses did the Russians sustain?

A. The destruction of the south side of Sevastopol, and of their fleet in the Black Sea.

Q. What war broke out in Europe in 1859?

A. The Italian War,—between Austria on one side, and Sardinia and France on the other ;—caused by the despotism of the Austrians in Italy.

Q. Which were the great battles of that war?

A. Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino ; in all of which the Austrians were defeated.

Q. What changes were made in Italy, after the war?

A. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia in 1859; Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the northern part of the States of the Church, were annexed to Sardinia in 1860 ; and Naples was united to Sardinia in 1861.

LESSON CXV.

Q. Where is Lapland situated?

A. In the most northern part of Europe.

Q. What constitutes the wealth of the Laplander?

A. The Reindeer.

Q. What two Countries form a large peninsula north-west of Russia?

A. Norway and Sweden.

Q. With what is a large part of the Peninsula covered?

A. Pine forests ; from which timber, tar, pitch, and turpentine are obtained.

Q. What minerals abound in Sweden?

A. Iron and Copper.

Q. What are England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland together called?

A. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Q. For what is Great Britain noted?

A. For its immense naval power, vast colonies, and extensive commerce and manufactures.



CONSTANTINOPLE.

Q. For what is England noted?

A. For its populous cities, numerous canals and railroads, colleges, and benevolent institutions.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. Hilly in the north and west; the remainder, level.

Q. What extensive mines in England?

A. Mines of Tin, Coal, and Iron.

Q. What are manufactured in England?

A. Cotton and Woolen Goods, and Hardware.

Q. What can you say of London?

A. London is the largest City in the world, and contains about four times as many inhabitants as New York.

Q. What can you say of Wales?

A. It is very mountainous.

Q. What do the Welsh make?

A. Large quantities of Woolen Goods, especially Flannel.

Q. How is Scotland divided?

A. Into Highlands and Lowlands.

Q. What can you say of the Highlands?

A. It is a cold, mountainous region, whose inhabitants are chiefly engaged in rearing cattle.

Q. What can you say of the Lowlands?

A. The Lowlands, in the southern part of Scotland, is level and well cultivated.

Q. What are the chief manufactures?

A. Linen, Cotton, and Woolen Goods.

Q. What is Ireland?

A. A fine fertile Island.

Q. What is the state of the Country and People?

A. The country is badly governed, and the people are much oppressed.

Q. What important manufacture in Ireland?

A. The manufacture of Linen.

Q. To what Country is Ireland subject?

A. To England.

LESSON CXVI.

Q. What is France?

A. An Empire.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. It is mostly a fertile plain, abounding in vineyards.

Q. For what is France noted?

A. For the best Wines, Brandy, and Silk.

Q. For what is Spain noted?

A. It is the Country that first sent people to America.

Q. What do we get from Spain?

A. Raisins and other fruits, Wool, and Wine.

Q. What is the interior of Spain?

A. A vast table-land nearly surrounded by mountains.

Q. What is the surface of Germany?

A. Low and level in the north ; mountainous in the south.

Q. For what is the Rhine noted?

A. For its beautiful scenery and numerous waterfalls.

Q. What have the Germans invented?

A. Printing, Watches, and Gunpowder.

Q. What is every man in Prussia required to do?

A. Every man is required to serve as a soldier for three years.

Q. What law in Prussia respecting the attendance of children at school?

A. Every boy and girl is obliged to attend school, none being allowed to stay away except on account of sickness.

Q. What are extensively raised in Prussia?

A. Wheat, Barley, and other Grains.

Q. For what is Austria noted?

A. For its great mineral wealth. The Salt Mines are the largest in the world.

Q. What are the chief productions?

A. Grain, Wine, and Oil.

Q. What Country of Europe is most thickly settled?

A. Belgium.

Q. What are the principal manufactures of Belgium?

A. Laces, Silks, and Carpets.

Q. For what is Holland noted?

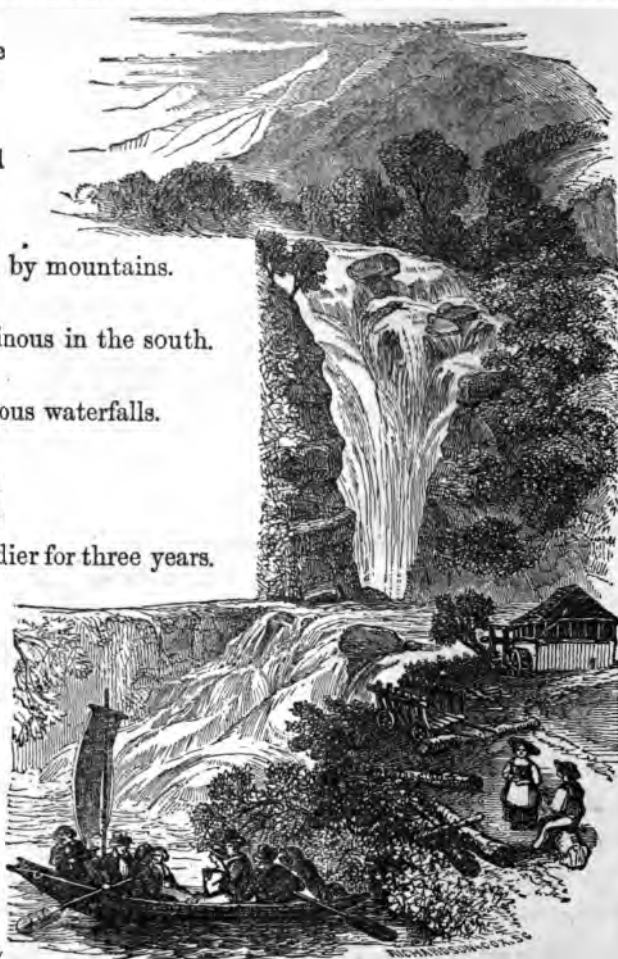
A. For its low situation and numerous canals.

Q. For what are the canals useful?

A. For traveling ; in summer by means of boats, and in winter by skating, which is practiced by both sexes.

Q. What are manufactured in Holland?

A. Linens, Silks, Woolens, and Velvets.



SCENE IN GERMANY—WATERFALL ON THE RHINE.

LESSON CXVII.

Q. What is the surface of Denmark?

A. Low and level.

Q. What are the occupations of the people?

A. Cultivating the soil and rearing cattle.

Q. What Islands in the Atlantic belong to Denmark?

A. Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.

Q. What is the principal production of Portugal?

A. Wine ; that shipped from Oporto, and hence called Port Wine, is celebrated.



SCENE IN SWITZERLAND—THE ALPS.

Q. For what is Switzerland famous?

A. For its lofty mountains, beautiful lakes, and variety of scenery.

Q. What can you say of the Snow on the Alps?

A. Great quantities of snow, called Avalanches, sometimes rush down the sides of the mountains.

Q. What danger attends these avalanches?

A. They often bury whole villages, with their inhabitants.

Q. What are manufactured in Switzerland?

A. Silks, Cottons, Watches, and Jewelry.

Q. What celebrated man was a native of Switzerland?

A. William Tell, who fought bravely against the enemies of his country.

Q. Under what government is nearly the whole of Italy united?

A. Sardinia.

Q. For what is Italy noted?

A. For its beautiful scenery, delightful climate, and remains of ancient civilization and art.

Q. For what are the Italians famous?

A. For Painting, Sculpture, and Music.

Q. What celebrated Church in Rome?

A. St. Peter's, the largest church in the world.

Q. What are obtained from Italy?

A. Oil, Wine, Silk, Figs, Dates, and Almonds.

Q. What does the Empire of Turkey comprise?

A. Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and possessions in Africa.

Q. What is the Emperor of Turkey called?

A. The Sultan.

Q. Of what religion are many of the Turks?

A. Mohammedan.

Q. How do the Turks sit and eat?

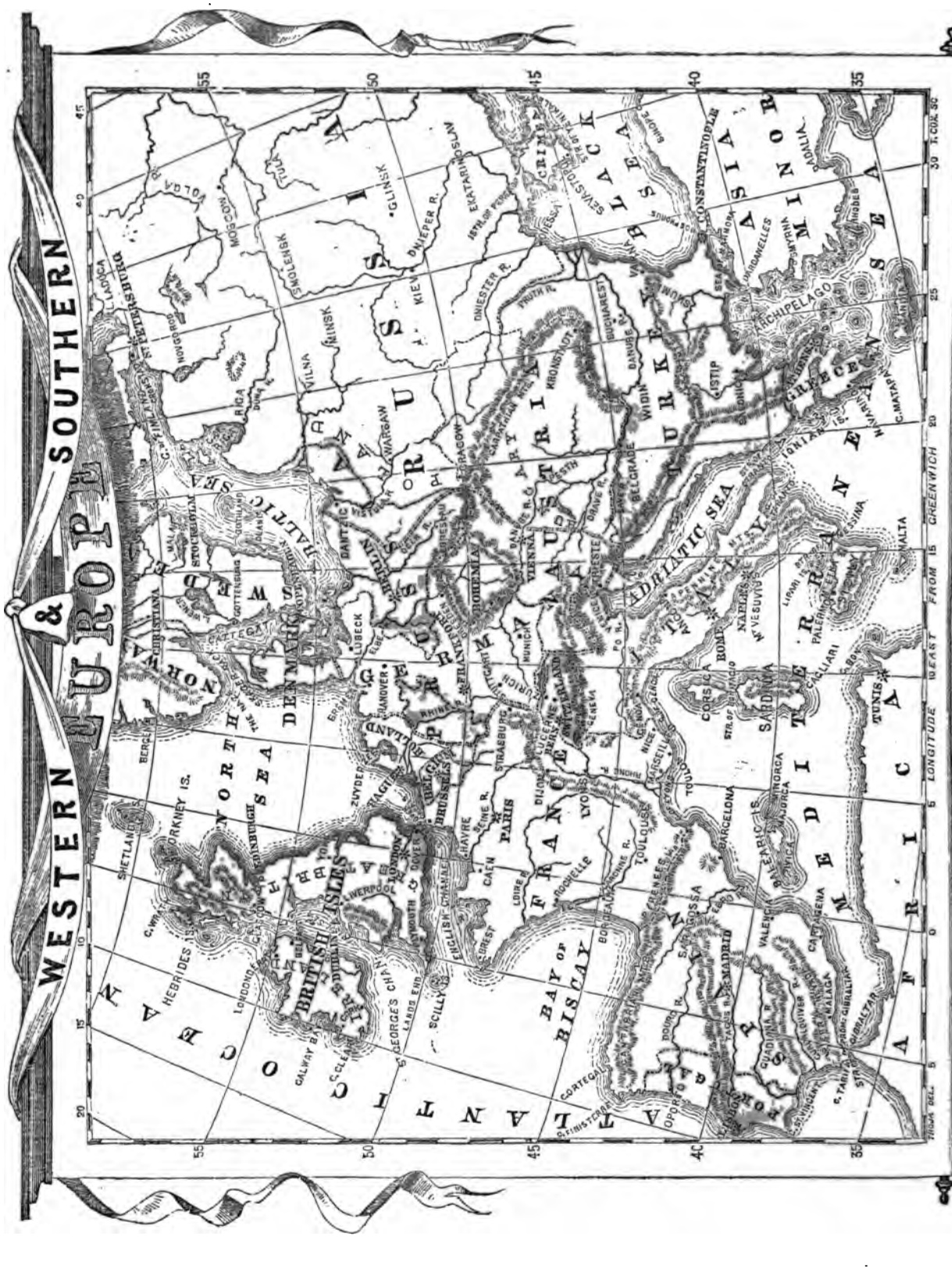
A. They sit on cushions, and eat without knives and forks.

Q. What are manufactured in Turkey?

A. Rich Carpets and Silk goods..

Q. For what is Athens noted?

A. It is the birth-place of some of the most celebrated Orators, Philosophers, and Artists.



LESSON CXVIII.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what country are they situated? In what part of the country? On or near what water?

HAVRE?	TOULOUSE?	MOSCOW?
GLASGOW?	VENICE?	TOULON?
LYONS?	RIGA?	DOVER?
LIVERPOOL?	NICE?	BARCELONA?
GENOA?	ODESSA?	CRONSTADT?
BELFAST?	BORDEAUX?	KRONSTADT?
OPORTO?	CORK?	MALAGA?
BELGRADE?	LUCERNE?	ROCHELLE?
BREMEN?	NAPLES?	WARSAW?
ROME?	MESSINA?	SARAGOSSA?

LESSON CXIX.

GALWAY?	ZURICH?	YORK?
PALERMO?	PLYMOUTH?	LEGHORN?
CAMBRIDGE?	DUNDEE?	KIEV?
TARANTO?	BUCHAREST?	ABERDEEN?
CALAIS?	LIMERICK?	LANCASTER?
PISA?	HANOVER?	DRESDEN?
MUNICH?	MILAN?	ANCONA?
NAVARINO?	BREST?	LUBECK?
INVERNESS?	BIRMINGHAM?	SWANSEA?
NEWCASTLE?	LONDONDERY?	DANTZIG?

LESSON CXX.

RIVERS.

Where rise? what courses do they take? and where empty?

PRUTH?	SAVE?	PO?
TWEED?	SHANNON?	VISTULA?
GUADIANA?	FOYLE?	EBRO?
THAMES?	GUADALQUIVIR?	OUSE?
TICINO?	TRENT?	GREAT OUSE?
MINCIO?	GARONNE?	TIBER?
ODER?	DRAVE?	ADIGE?
DNIESTER?	TYNE?	ARNO?

ISLANDS.

Where situated? By what water surrounded?

SCILLY ISLANDS?	GOHLAND?	OLAND?
MAJORCA?	MINORCA?	IVICA?
MALTA?	RHODES?	LIPARI IS.
POMONA?	LEWIS?	SKYE?
MULL?	ELHA?	ISLE OF MAN?
ISLE OF WIGHT?	ANGLESEA?	HOLYHEAD?

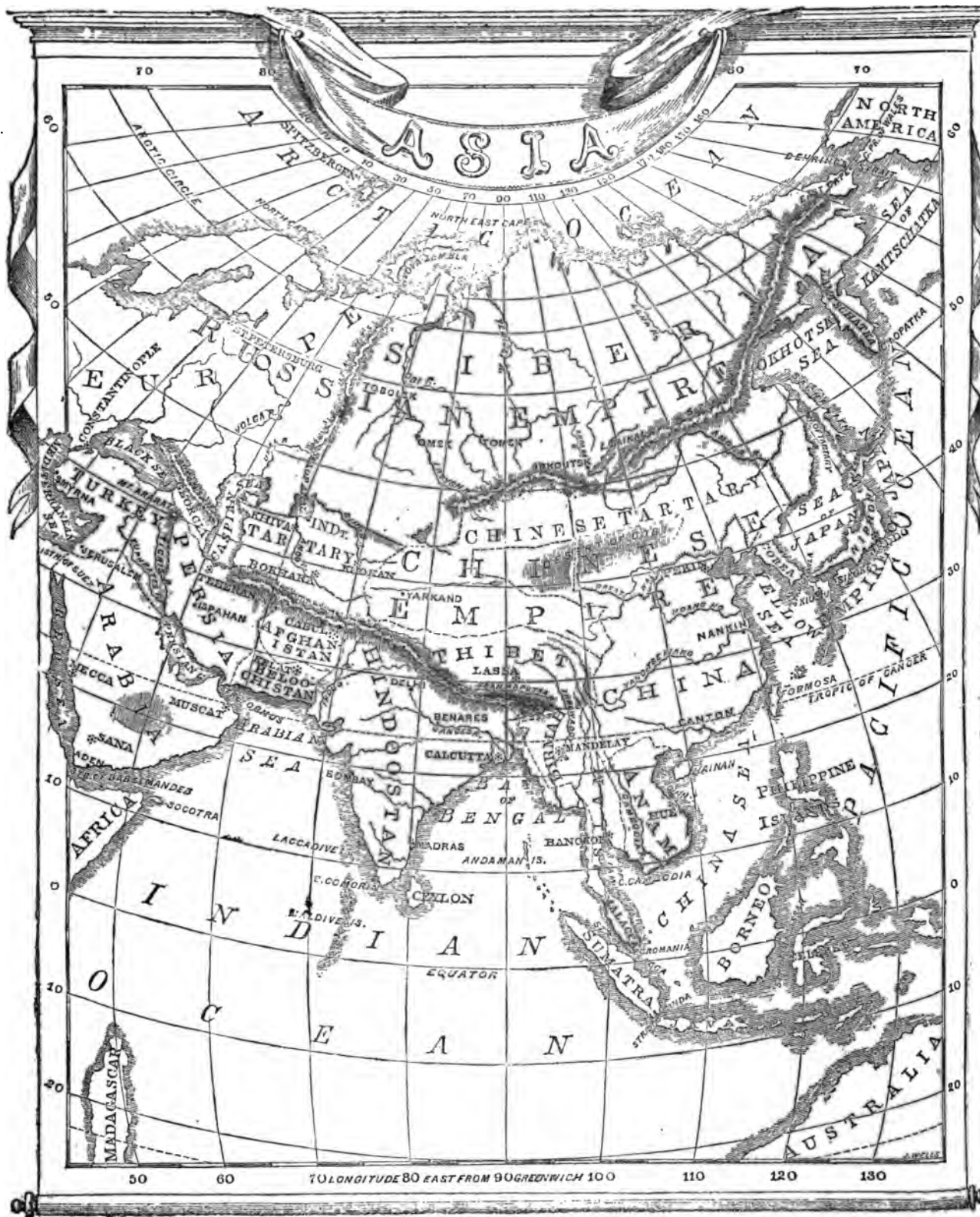
NOTE.—The boundary of Germany is shown by a double line.

MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.



MAP OF ITALY.





EXERCISES.

LESSON CXXI.

What Ocean north of Asia? East? South?
 What two Grand Divisions west?
 What large Seas west?
 What Seas east?
 What Sea and Bay south?
 What Gulf opens into the northern part of the Arabian Sea?
 What joins Africa to Asia?
 What Country in the northern part of Asia?
 What Empire south of Siberia?
 What are the three principal divisions of the Chinese Empire?
 Which of these divisions is in the northern part? in the south-eastern part? in the south-western part?
 What Country in Asia is furthest south-west?
 What Country furthest west?
 What Country east of Turkey?
 What two Countries north of Persia?
 What two Countries east?
 What Country east of the Caspian Sea?
 What Country between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal?
 What Countries between the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea?
 What Country is furthest north?
 What Countries border on the China Sea? on the Bay of Bengal? on the Arabian Sea? on the Persian Gulf? on the Caspian Sea?

LESSON CXXII.

What Seas border on Turkey?
 What Seas and Gulf border on Arabia?
 Between what Sea and Bay is Hindoostan?
 What Sea north of Persia?
 What Gulf south of Persia?
 What Strait at the entrance to the Red Sea?
 What Strait at the entrance to the Persian Gulf?
 Into what does the Red Sea open?
 Into what does the Persian Gulf open?
 What small Sea east of the Caspian Sea?
 In what Country is the Aral Sea?

What Empire composed of Islands east of the Chinese Empire?
 Which is the largest of the Japan Islands?
 What Sea west of Japan?
 What Island north of Nippon?
 What Island north of Jesso?
 What Channel west of Saghalien?
 What Sea south of China?
 What large Island south of the China Sea?
 What Peninsula forms the most southern part of Asia?
 What Island south of Malacca?
 What Strait between Sumatra and Malacca?
 What Group of Islands east of the China Sea?
 What Island south of Hindoostan?
 What Islands north-west of Siberia?
 What Peninsula in the eastern part of Siberia?
 Between what two Seas is Kamtschatka?
 What Peninsula in the eastern part of Chinese Empire?
 Between what two Seas is Corea?
 What Strait between Corea and the Japan Islands?
 What waters are connected by the Strait of Corea?
 What Gulfs open into the China Sea?
 What Gulf north of Siberia?

LESSON CXXIII.

What Rivers in Siberia?
 What River flows into the Gulf of Obi?
 What River flows into the Obi?
 What Rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean?
 What River between Chinese Empire and Siberia?
 What Rivers in Chinese Empire?
 What River in the eastern part of Hindoostan?
 What River in the western part of Hindoostan?
 What Rivers in Turkey?
 What River flows into the China Sea?
 What Rivers flow into the Yellow Sea? into the Bay of Bengal? into the Sea of Aral?
 Into what does the Indus flow?
 What Mountains between Asia and Europe?
 What Mountains north of the Chinese Empire?
 What Mountains north of Hindoostan?
 What Mountains in the eastern part of Siberia?
 What high single Mountain in Turkey?
 What Desert in the Chinese Empire?
 What natural division is Arabia? Hindoostan?
 What Strait between Asia and North America? what does it connect?

What Cape projects into Behring's Strait?
 What is the northern Cape of Asia?
 What is the southern Cape of Asia?
 What is the southern Cape of Hindoostan? of Kamtschatka?
 What Lake in the southern part of Siberia?
 What River runs through Lake Baikal?¹
 Into what River does the Angara flow?
 In what direction do the Rivers in the northern part of Asia flow?
 In what direction do the Rivers in the eastern part flow?
 In what direction do the Rivers in the southern part flow?
 What waters are connected by the Strait of Ormus? by the Strait of Bab el Mandeb?
 What waters are separated by the Isthmus of Suez?
 What Island east of China near the coast? South?

LESSON CXXIV.

Of what Empire does Siberia form a part?
 What is the Capital of the whole Empire? *St. Petersburg.*
 Where is St. Petersburg?
 What other Country of Asia has its Capital in Europe? *Turkey.*
 What is the Capital of Turkey?
 What City on Lake Baikal?
 What City on a small branch of the Obi?
 What City on the Irtysh?
 What is the Capital of the Chinese Empire? *Pekin.*
 What is the Capital of Thibet?
 What City on the Yang-tse Kiang?
 What City in China, near the China Sea?
 What City in Anam?
 What City near the Gulf of Siam?
 What is the Capital of Birmah? of Hindoostan?
 What City on the Bay of Bengal? on the Arabian Sea?
 What Cities on or near the Ganges?
 What is the Capital of Beloochistan?
 What is the Capital of Persia?
 What large City south of Teheran?
 What Capital Cities in Independent Tartary?
 Of what does Independent Tartary consist? *Of several independent States.*
 What other countries of Asia have no general government? *Arabia and Afghanistan'.*
 What City in Afghanistan?
 What Capital Cities in Arabia?

In what part of Arabia is Muscat?
 In what part is Mecca? Sana?
 What Port on the southern coast?
 What large City in Turkey, on the Mediterranean?
 What City in the south-western part of Turkey?



ANIMALS OF ASIA.

LESSON CXXV.

In what direction from Turkey is Japan Empire? from Japan Empire is Birmah? from Birmah is Chinese Tartary? from Chinese Tartary is Independent Tartary? from Independent Tartary is Beloochistan? from Beloochistan is Hindoostan? from Hindoostan is Arabia? from Arabia is Siberia? from Siberia is Thibet? from Thibet is Afghanistan? from Afghanistan is Persia? from Persia is China? from China is Turkey?
 In what direction from Pekin is Constantinople? from Constantinople is Sana? from Sana is Bombay? from Bombay is Tobolsk? from Tobolsk is Canton? from Canton is Mecca? from Mecca is Khiva? from Khiva is Hue? from Hue is Jeddo? from Jeddo is Irkoutsk? from Irkoutsk is Madras? from Madras is Mandelay? from Mandelay is Ispahan? from Ispahan is Khokan? from Khokan is Lassa? from Lassa is Smyrna? from Smyrna is Pekin?
 In what direction from Bokhara is Pekin? from Bokhara is Calcutta? from Bokhara is Muscat? from Bokhara is Smyrna? from Bokhara is St. Petersburg?
 How would you go by water from Jeddo to Nankin? from Nankin to Canton? from Canton to Calcutta? from Calcutta to Aden?



SCENE IN CHINA—TEA—VILLAGE—BOATS.

LESSON CXXVI.

Countries.	Capitals.	Situation.
CHINESE EMPIRE,	Pekin,	near <i>Pei Ho</i> .
HINDOOSTAN',	Calcutta,	on <i>Hoogly River</i> .
SIBERIA,	St. Petersburg,	" <i>Neva River</i> .
JAPAN EMPIRE,	Jeddo,	near <i>Jeddo Bay</i> .
TURKEY,	Constantinople,	on <i>Bosphorus Strait</i> .
PERSIA,	Teheran',	<i>Inland</i> .
BELOOCHISTAN',	Kelat',	<i>Inland</i> .
BIIRMAH,	Mandelay,	on <i>Irrawaddy River</i> .
SIAM,	Bangkok,	" <i>Meinam River</i> .
ANAM,	Hue,	" <i>Hue River</i> .
INDEPENDENT TARTARY,	No general government.	
AFGHANISTAN',		
ARABIA,		

REVIEW.

LESSON CXXVII.

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they?

ALTAI?	HIMALAYA?	STANOVY?
CAUCASUS?	URAL?	MT. ARARAT?

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

NORTH-EAST?	ROMANIA?
EAST?	COMORIN?

LOPATEKA?

PENINSULAS.

Where are they? By what waters are they embraced?

ARABIA?	KAMTSCHATKA?
HINDOOSTAN?	COREA?

MALACCA?

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded?

JAPAN IS.?	BORNEO?
NIPHON?	SUMATRA?
JESSO?	JAVA?
SAGHALIEN?	HAINAN?
FORMOSA?	CEYLON'?

NOVA ZEMBLA?

STRAITS.

Between what lands are they? What waters do they connect?

BEHRING'S?	SUNDA?	BAB EL MANDES?
MALACCA?	ORMUS?	COREA?



ADAM AND EVE—DEATH OF ABEL.

LESSON CXXVIII.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?

KAMTSCHATKA?	ARABIAN?
OKHOTSK? ¹	PERSIAN?
JAPAN?	SIAM?
YELLOW?	RED?
TONQUIN?	BLACK?
CHINA?	CASPIAN?
BENGAL?	ARAL?

Obi?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

Obi?	IRRAWADDY?
ARTYSH?	GANGES?
YENISEI?	INDUS?
ANGARA?	EUPHRATES?
LENA?	TIGRIS?
HOANG HO?	AMOO?
YANG-TSE KIANG?	SIHON?
CAMBODIA?	AMoor?

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON CXXIX.

Q. For what is Asia remarkable?

A. It is the division of the earth that was first inhabited.

Q. Who were the first persons on the Earth?

A. Adam and Eve, who were placed in the Garden of Eden.

Q. At what time was the Deluge?

A. Nearly seventeen centuries after the creation of man.

Q. What then became of all living beings?

A. All living creatures died, except those that went with Noah into the Ark.

Q. How long after the Deluge did the people live in one place?

A. During one hundred years after the Deluge.

¹ O-kotak'.



RESIDENCE OF A CHINESE NOBLEMAN.

Q. What then took place?

A. The descendants of the three sons of Noah separated from each other, and settled in different countries.

Q. Who were the sons of Noah?

A. Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

Q. Where did their descendants settle?

A. The descendants of Shem settled in Asia; those of Ham, in Africa; those of Japheth, in Europe.

Q. Who are the American Indians supposed to be?

A. Descendants of the Asiatics, who crossed Behring's Strait to America.

Q. What did our Saviour establish on the earth?

A. Christianity.

Q. When did Mohammed appear?

A. Six hundred years after Christ.

Q. What did he establish in some countries?

A. A false religion, called Mohammedanism.

Q. What City is the birth-place of Mohammed?

A. Mecca.

Q. What part of Asia was the scene of the principal events recorded in Scripture?

A. Palestine, in the south-western part of Turkey.

Q. In what countries is Mohammedanism professed?

A. Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan.

Q. Of what religion are the people of China, India, and Japan?

A. They are idolaters; there being idols in nearly every family.

Q. What have many of the idolaters been taught?

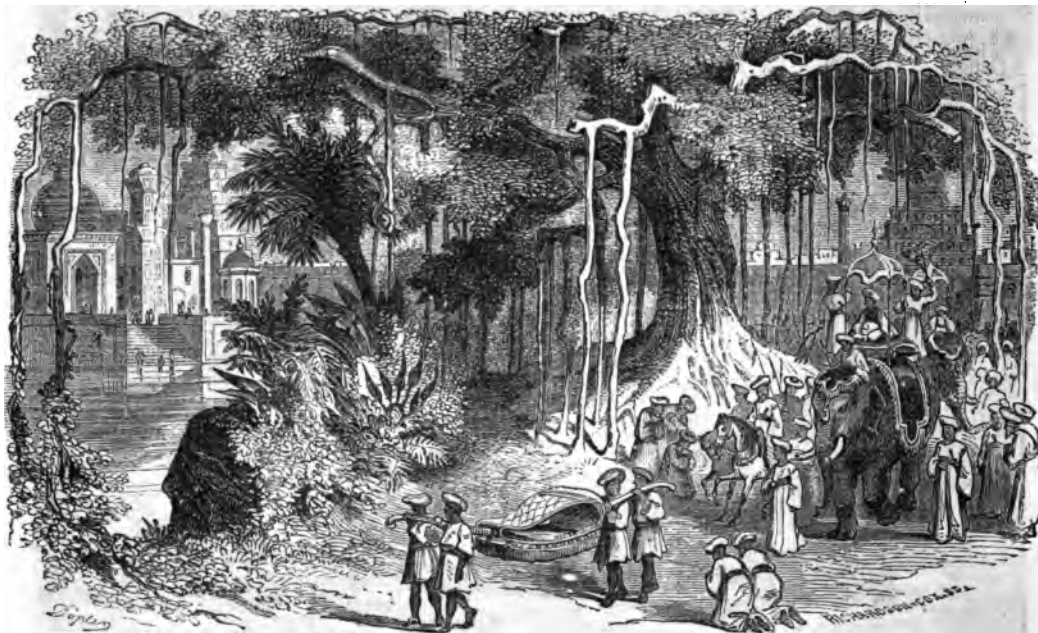
A. Christianity, by the Missionaries.

Q. What three races of Men inhabit Asia?

A. The Caucasian, Mongolian, and Malay.

Q. Of what complexion is each race?

A. The Caucasian, white; the Mongolian, yellow; the Malay, dark brown.



SCENE IN INDIA—A PROCESSION—THE BANYAN-TREE.

LESSON CXXX.

Q. How large is Asia?

A. It occupies one third of the land on the whole Earth.

Q. What proportion of the inhabitants of the Earth live in Asia?

A. More than one half.

Q. For what is Asia noted?

A. For its high mountains and great rivers, its extensive plains, deserts, and rainless regions, and for its immense salt lakes or inland seas.

Q. What do men in some parts of Asia wear?

A. Long Robes for the body, Turbans for the head, and Sandals for the feet.

Q. What can you say of the Chinese Empire?

A. It has a greater population than any other empire in the world.

Q. How does it compare in size with the United States?

A. It is nearly twice as large.

Q. What does China produce?

A. Tea and Rice in great quantities.

Q. For what are the Chinese children noted?

A. For great respect and obedience to their parents.

Q. What is the punishment for abusive language to a parent?

A. The child may be beheaded; the offense being considered one of the worst that could be committed.

Q. What strange custom in China?

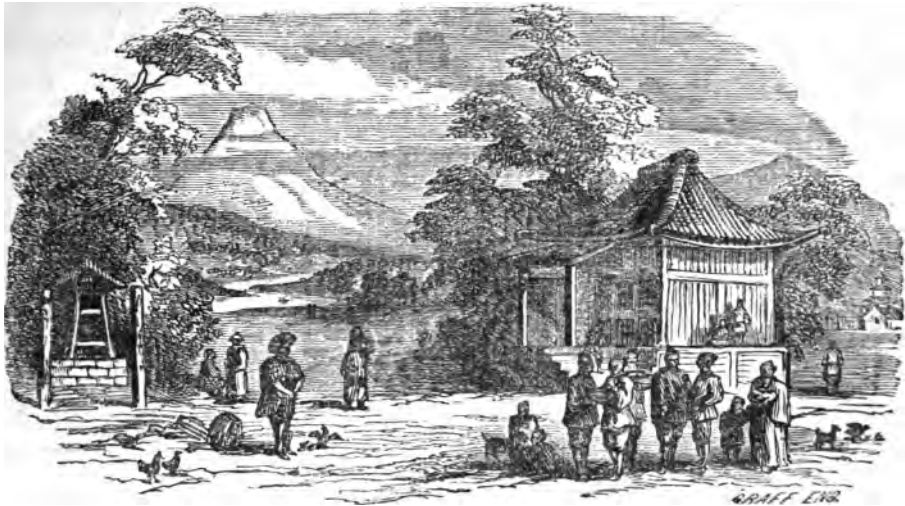
A. The feet of the girls are prevented from growing by being bound while young.

Q. What is the size of the great Wall of China?

A. 1500 miles long, 30 feet high, and 15 feet thick at the top.

Q. For what purpose did the Chinese build this wall?

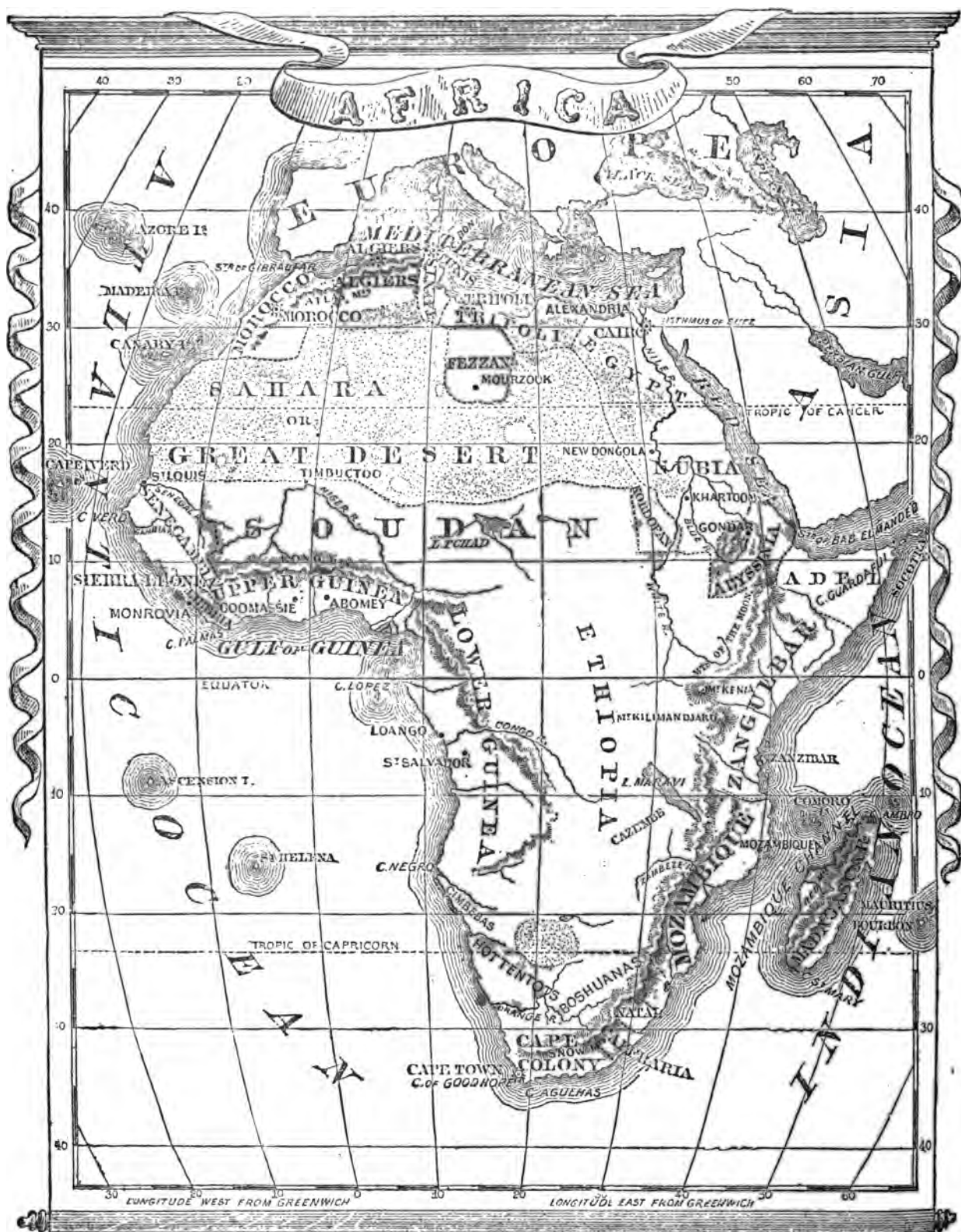
A. To protect themselves from the Tartars, who were their enemies.



SCENE IN JAPAN.

LESSON CXXXI.

- Q.* For what is Siberia noted?
A. For its large rivers and immense plains called Steppes, (*steps.*)
- Q.* What is the climate of Siberia?
A. Very cold.
- Q.* In what are the people chiefly employed?
A. In hunting, fishing, and mining.
- Q.* For what is Arabia noted?
A. For its extensive Deserts, fine Horses and Camels.
- Q.* What does Arabia produce?
A. The best Coffee in the world.
- Q.* What is the surface of Persia?
A. An elevated table-land, consisting mostly of salt and sandy deserts.
- Q.* What are manufactured in Persia?
A. Silks, Carpets, and Velvets.
- Q.* By whom are Afghanistan and Beloochistan inhabited?
A. By warlike tribes.
- Q.* What can you say of the inhabitants of Independent Tartary?
A. They live in tents, and roam over the country with their flocks and herds.
- Q.* What are obtained from the Japan Empire?
A. Copper, Japan ware, Porcelain, and Camphor.
- Q.* What does India comprise?
A. Hindoostan and Farther India, extending from the Indus River to the China Sea.
- Q.* How far does Farther India extend?
A. From Hindoostan and the Bay of Bengal to the China Sea.
- Q.* To what government does the greater part of Hindoostan belong?
A. Great Britain.
- Q.* For what is Hindoostan noted?
A. It is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Asia.
- Q.* For what has India long been noted?
A. For Diamonds and Spices.
- Q.* What is the chief food of the inhabitants of India?
A. Rice, which is the staple production.
- Q.* What does Asia contain?
A. Large rivers, extensive table-lands and deserts, and the highest mountain-chain in the world.
- Q.* What Peak in the Himalaya chain is the highest in the world?
A. Mt. Kunchinginga.



EXERCISES.

LESSON CXXXII.

What Sea north of Africa?
 What Ocean east? West?
 What Sea between Africa and Europe?
 What Sea between Africa and Asia?
 What Gulf west of Africa?
 What Isthmus joins Africa to Asia?
 Between what two Seas is the Isthmus of Suez?
 What Countries in the northern part of Africa?
 What do Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli constitute?
The Barbary States.
 What three countries border on the Red Sea?
 What Countries border on the Gulf of Guinea?
 What large Country north of Guinea?
 What Country west of Soudan?
 What Desert north?
 What Republic west of Upper Guinea?
 What Colony north-west of Liberia?
 What Country is furthest south?
 What Countries east of Ethiopia?
 What Countries border on the Mediterranean Sea? on the Atlantic? on the Indian Ocean?
 What Mountains in the northern part of Africa?
 What Mountains north of Upper Guinea?
 What Mountains in the eastern part?
 What Mountains in the southern part?

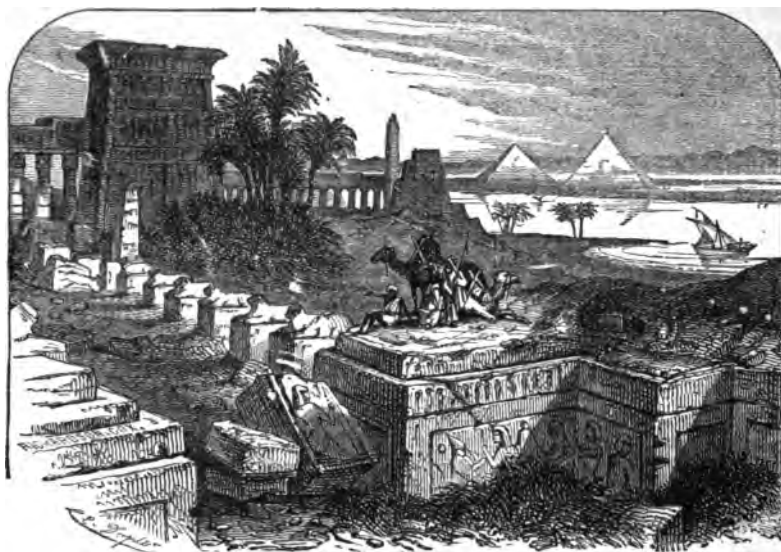
LESSON CXXXIII.

What large Island south-east of Africa?
 What Channel between Africa and Madagascar?
 What Islands in Mozambique Channel?
 What Islands east of Madagascar?
 What small Island south of the Gulf of Guinea?
 What group of Islands west of Cape Verd?
 What three groups north-west of Africa?
 What high Mountain on one of the Canary Islands? *Peak of Teneriffe.*
 What Island east of Cape Guardafui?
 What unites the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?
 What unites the Red with the Arabian Sea?
 What separates the Red from the Mediterranean Sea?

What Cape on the north of Africa?
 What two Capes in the southern part?
 What Cape on the east? West?
 Which are the largest two Rivers in Africa? *Nile and Niger.*
 Into what does the Nile flow?
 Into what does the Niger flow?
 What River flows through Lower Guinea?
 What River flows into Mozambique Channel?
 What River north of Cape Colony?
 Into what does it flow?
 What Rivers flow through Senegambia?
 Through what Countries does the Nile flow?
 How would you go from Africa to Asia by land?
 Between what two Seas would you then pass?

LESSON CXXXIV

What is the Capital of Morocco? of Algiers? of Tunis? of Tripoli? of Egypt?
 What Cities in Nubia on the Nile?
 What City in Abyssinia?
 What Town on Mozambique Channel?
 What is the Capital of Cape Colony?
 What Towns in Lower Guinea? in Upper Guinea?
 What is the Capital of Liberia?
 What Town at the mouth of Senegal River?
 What Town on the Niger?
 What Cities of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea?
 What Cities on the Nile?
 In what direction from Egypt is Morocco? from Morocco is Senegambia? from Senegambia is Abyssinia? from Abyssinia is Mozambique? from Mozambique is Cimbe'bas? from Cimbe'bas is Soudan? from Soudan is Tripoli? from Tripoli is Cape Colony?
 In what direction from Cairo is Morocco? from Morocco is Mozambique? from Mozambique is Gondar? from Gondar is Algiers? from Algiers is Abomey? from Abomey is Alexandria? from Alexandria is Cape Town? from Cape Town is Cairo?
 In what direction from Timbuctoo is Tunis? from Timbuctoo is New Dongola? from Timbuctoo is Cape Town? from Timbuctoo is Cairo?
 How would you go by water from Cairo to Algiers? from Algiers to Monrovia? from Monrovia to Cape Town? from Cape Town to Mozambique?



VIEW IN EGYPT.—NILE RIVER.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

REVIEW. LESSON CXXXV.

COUNTRIES.

Where are they?

MOROCCO?	NUBIA?	SENEGAMBIA?
ALGIERS?	ABYSSINIA?	UPPER GUINEA?
TUNIS?	ZANGUEBAR?	LOWER GUINEA?
TRIPOLI?	MOZAMBIQUE?	SOUDAN?
EGYPT?	CAPE COLONY?	LIBERIA?
	ETHIOPIA?	

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

BON?	AGULHAS?
GUARDAFUI?	VERD?
GOOD HOPE?	

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded?

MADAGASCAR?	SOCOTRA?
CANARY IS.?	CAPE VERD IS.?
AZORES?	COMORO IS.?
MAURITIUS?¹	MADEIRA IS.?²
ST. HELENA?	BOURBON?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

NILE?	CONGO?
NIGER?	ZAMBEZE?
ORANGE?	WHITE?
SENEGAL'?	GAMBIA?

DESCRIPTION. LESSON CXXXVI.

Q. For what is Africa noted?

A. For its immense deserts and hot climate.

Q. To what is its heat ascribed?

A. To its extensive deserts, rainless regions, and the want of inland seas and lakes.

Q. What are the Political Divisions of Africa?

A. Chiefly petty States, governed in a most despotic manner.

Q. Of what do the inhabitants consist?

A. Of several distinct races, differing in form, stature, and color.

¹ Mau-rish'e-us.

² Ma-doe'-ra.

- Q. Who compose the population of Africa?
 A. Arabs, Moors, Negroes, and Caffres.
- Q. What are manufactured in Morocco?
 A. Leather, Carpets, and Silks.
- Q. To what government does Algiers belong?
 A. France.
- Q. What fruit is abundant in Algiers?
 A. Dates.
- Q. What countries of Africa belong to the Turkish Empire?
 A. Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Nubia, and Fezzan.
- Q. What are the productions of the Barbary States?
 A. Olive oil, Dates, Ostrich feathers, and Ivory.
- Q. For what is Egypt noted?
 A. For the Pyramids and other ancient monuments that yet remain.
- Q. What is never seen in some parts of Egypt?
 A. Rain.
- Q. How is the country watered?
 A. By the overflowing of the Nile.

LESSON CXXXVII.

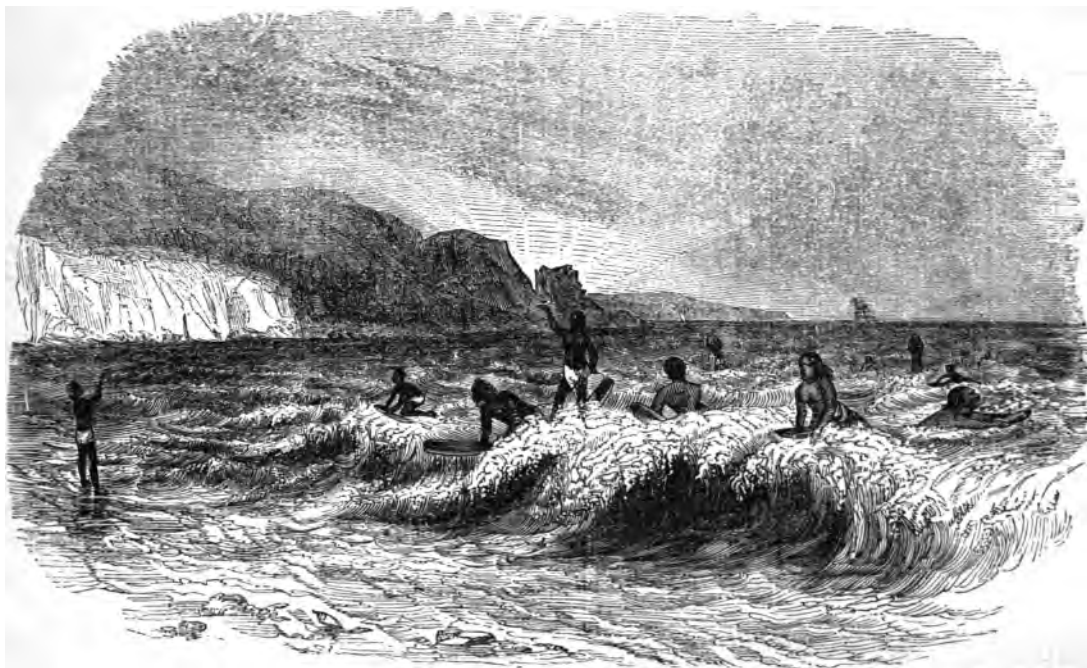
- Q. Of what does Nubia consist?
 A. Of rocky and sandy deserts with narrow sections of fertile land.
- Q. What can you say of Abyssinia?
 A. It is a mountainous region, remarkable for its fertility and delightful climate.
- Q. From what does Senegambia derive its name?
 A. From its great rivers, Senegal and Gambia.
- Q. Who inhabit Western Africa?
 A. Numerous Negro Tribes, in a barbarous condition.
- Q. What is Sierra Leone?
 A. A Colony, established by the British government for the suppression of the slave-trade.

- Q. What is Liberia?
 A. A Republic, established by the United States for free negroes.
- Q. What are the productions of Western Africa?
 A. Palm-oil, Ivory, and Gold-dust.
- Q. To what government does Cape Colony belong?
 A. Great Britain.
- Q. What is the elevation of Sahara or the Great Desert?
 A. From 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the Ocean.
- Q. How do Merchants cross the Deserts?
 A. In large Companies, called Caravans.
- Q. Where do these caravans stop for rest and refreshment?
 A. At the Oases or fertile spots in the Desert.
- Q. What is the chief Oasis?
 A. Fezzan.
- Q. What can you say of the size of the Great Desert?
 A. It is nearly as large as the United States.



ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

- Q. What have been found in Africa?
 A. The largest and most dangerous animals and reptiles.
- Q. Mention some of the Animals.
 A. The Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Hippopotamus, Giraffe, Camel, Zebra, and Antelope.
- Q. What are obtained from the Elephant?
 A. His tusks of Ivory.



SANDWICH ISLANDERS BATHING IN THE SURF.

Between what two Grand Divisions is Behring's Strait?
 What Group of Islands south of Behring's Strait?
 How would you sail from Cape Horn to Australia?
 How would you sail from Australia to California?
 What City in Australia, on Botany Bay?
 What City south-west of Sydney?

In what direction from Sydney is Cape Horn? from Sydney is Washington? from Sydney is Behring's Strait? from Sydney is Pekin?
 How would you go by water from the Gulf of Mexico to Australia? from California to the Japan Islands? from the Sandwich Islands to Cape Horn?

LESSON CXXXIX.

In what direction from Sumatra is New Guinea? from New Guinea are the Marquesas Is.? from the Marquesas Is. are the Friendly Is.? from the Friendly Is. is New Zealand? from New Zealand are the Philippine Is.? from the Philippine Is. are the Sandwich Is.? from the Sandwich Is. are the Society Is.? from the Society Is. is Australia? from Australia are the Caroline Is.? from the Caroline Is. is Borneo? from Borneo is Van Diemen's Land?

In what direction from Australia is Java? from Australia are the Japan Islands? from Australia are the Sandwich Islands? from Australia is South America? from Australia is Van Diemen's Land?

In what direction from Washington is Pekin?

LESSON CXL.

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded?

AUSTRALIA?	PHILIPPINE ¹ ISLANDS?
BORNEO?	LADRONE ISLANDS?
SUMATRA?	SANDWICH ISLANDS?
JAVA?	MARQUESAS ISLANDS? ²
CELEBES? ¹	SOCIETY ISLANDS?
NEW ZEALAND?	FRIENDLY ISLANDS?
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND?	CAROLINE ISLANDS?
NEW GUINEA?	SPICE ISLANDS?

STRAITS.

Between what lands are they? What waters do they connect?

BEHRING'S?	SUNDA?	BASS?
TORRES'?	COOK'S?	

¹ Sel' e-bees

² Fil'ip-pine.

³ Mar-ha'ssa.



SCENE IN OCEANIA—MALAY BOAT—KANGAROOS.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

LESSON CXLI.

- Q.** For what is Malaysia noted?
A. For Gold, Diamonds, and rich Spices.
- Q.** By what other name is Malaysia known?
A. The East Indies.
- Q.** To what Government do the Philippine Islands belong?
A. Spain.
- Q.** To what Government are nearly all the other Islands of Malaysia subject?
A. Holland.
- Q.** Who were the first white settlers of Australia?
A. Convicts, sent from England.
- Q.** What has lately been found in Australia?
A. Gold, in large quantities.
- Q.** What other minerals in Australia?
A. Copper, Iron, Coal, and Lead.
- Q.** To what Government does Australia belong?
A. To the British Government.
- Q.** What other islands of Australia belong to Great Britain?
A. New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land.
- Q.** What is the most important group of Polynesia?
A. The Sandwich Islands.
- Q.** Who discovered the Sandwich Islands?
A. Captain Cook, who was killed by the natives.
- Q.** What is the government of these Islands?
A. An independent government.
- Q.** What vessels frequent the ports of the Sandwich Islands?
A. Vessels engaged in the Whale-fishery.
- Q.** What important Whale-fisheries in the Pacific?
A. At the Equator; near Japan; and toward Behring's Strait.
- Q.** Who first entered the Pacific Ocean?
A. Ferdinand Magellan.
- Q.** For what is the Pacific Ocean remarkable?
A. For its calmness and beauty.

LESSONS IN ASTRONOMY.

LESSON I.

Q. What is an angle?

A. The opening between two lines that meet.

Q. How many kinds of Angles are there?

A. Three; Right, Acute, and Obtuse.

Q. What is a right angle?

A. An angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly.

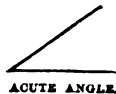
Q. When is one line perpendicular to another?



A. When it meets the other without leaning toward it.

Q. What is an Acute Angle?

A. One that is less than a right angle.



Q. What is an Obtuse Angle?

A. One that is greater than a right angle.



LESSON II.

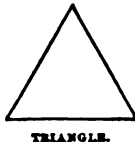
Q. What are Parallel Lines?

A. Lines that extend in the same direction, and never approach each other.



Q. What is a Triangle?

A. A figure inclosed by three sides.



Q. What is Circle?

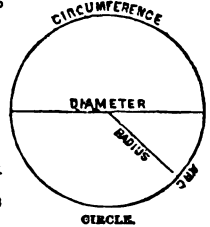
A. A figure inclosed by a curve line, every part of which is equally distant from the center.

Q. What is the curve line that bounds the circle called?

A. The Circumference.

Q. What is the Diameter of a Circle?

A. A straight line drawn through the center from one side to the other.



Q. What is the Radius of a Circle?

A. A straight line drawn from the center to the circumference.

Q. What is an arc?

A. Any part of the circumference.

LESSON III.

Q. Into how many degrees is a Circle divided?

A. Into 360 degrees.

Q. What is a degree?

A. One three hundred and sixtieth part of a circle.

Q. How is a degree divided?

A. Into sixty equal parts called Minutes.

Q. How many degrees in a Semicircle?

A. 180 degrees.

Q. How many degrees in a Quarter of a Circle?

A. 90 degrees.

Q. What is a Sphere or Globe?

A. A round body, every part of the surface being equally distant from the center.

Q. What is the Diameter of a Sphere?

A. A straight line passing through the center, and terminated at both ends by the surface.



Q. What is the Circumference of a Sphere?

A. The greatest distance around it.

Q. What is the meaning of the word *Hemi*?

A. Half.

Q. What is a Hemisphere?

A. Half a sphere.



Q. How many artificial globes are there?

A. Two ; the Terrestrial and the Celestial.

Q. What does the Terrestrial Globe represent?

A. The Earth, with its natural and political divisions shown on its surface.

Q. What does the Celestial Globe represent?

A. The sphere of the Heavens, with the Earth placed in the center.

Q. How many kinds of Circles are there?

A. Two ; Great and Small.

Q. What is a Great Circle?

A. A circle whose plane divides the Earth into two equal parts, called Hemispheres.

Q. What is a Small Circle?

A. A circle whose plane divides the Earth into two unequal parts.

Q. What are the principal Great Circles?

A. Equator and Ecliptic.

Q. What are the principal Small Circles?

A. The two Tropics and the two Polar Circles.

LESSON IV.

Q. Of what does Astronomy treat?

A. Of the Heavenly Bodies.

Q. What are the Heavenly Bodies?

A. The Sun, Planets, Comets, and Stars.

Q. How many kinds of Heavenly Bodies are there?

A. Two ; Luminous and Opaque.

Q. What is a Luminous Body?

A. A body that shines by its own light.

Q. What is an Opaque body?

A. One that shines by light received from a luminous body.

Q. What bodies are luminous?

A. The Sun and Stars.

Q. What Bodies are Opaque?

A. The Planets and Comets.

Q. Of what is the Solar System composed?

A. Of the Sun, Planets, and Comets.

LESSON V.

Q. What is the Sun?

A. A luminous body in the center of the solar system.

Q. What is its density?

A. One-fourth that of the Earth, being but little heavier than water.

Q. What does the Sun give to all bodies revolving around it?

A. Light and Heat.

Q. What is the diameter of the Sun?

A. 887,000 miles.

Q. What are Planets?

A. Opaque bodies revolving around the Sun

Q. How many kinds of Planets are there?

A. Two ; Primary and Secondary.

Q. What is a Primary Planet?

A. One that revolves around the Sun only.

Q. What is a Secondary Planet?

A. One that revolves around its Primary, and with it around the Sun.

Q. What are Comets?

A. Bodies which revolve around the Sun in very irregular orbits.

LESSON VI.

Q. How many Primary Planets are there?

A. Eight large Planets, with about sixty small ones called Asteroids.

Q. What are Asteroids?

A. Small Planets moving around the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Q. Mention the eight large Primary Planets.

A. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Q. Which is the smallest?

A. Mercury.

Q. Which is the largest?

A. Jupiter.

Q. Mention the larger four.

A. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

Q. Mention the smaller four.

A. Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury.

Q. Which is nearest the Sun?

A. Mercury.

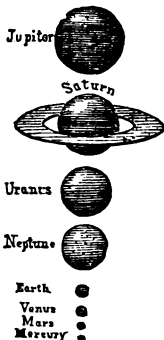
Q. Which is the most distant?

A. Neptune.

Q. On which do we live?

A. The Earth.

COMPARATIVE SIZE
OF THE PLANETS



LESSON VII.

Q. How many Secondary Planets have been discovered?

A. Twenty-one.

Q. What are Secondary Planets called?

A. Satellites, or Moons.

Q. What is the Orbit of a Primary Planet?

A. The path in which it revolves around the Sun.

Q. Are the Orbits of all Planets of the same size?

A. They are not ; Mercury has the smallest, and Neptune the largest.

Q. What is the Orbit of a Secondary Planet?

A. The path in which it revolves around its Primary.

Q. What is the Diameter of the Earth?

A. Its Equatorial diameter is about 7925 miles ; its Polar diameter is 26 miles less.

Q. What is the size of the Sun compared with that of the Earth?

A. The Sun is nearly a million and a half times as large as the Earth.

LESSON VIII.

Q. In what direction do the Planets revolve around the Sun?

A. From West to East.

Q. What cause the Planets to move around the Sun?

A. Two forces, called Centrifugal and Centripetal.

Q. What is the effect of the Centrifugal force upon the Planets?

A. It tends to urge them forward in a straight line, and consequently away from the Sun.

Q. What is the effect of the Centripetal force upon the Planets?

A. It tends to draw them toward the Sun.

Q. What bodies possess the Centrifugal force?

A. The Planets.

Q. What causes the Centripetal force?

A. The attraction of the Sun.

Q. If the Centrifugal force of the Planets were greater than the attraction of the Sun, how would the Planets move?

A. They would recede from the Sun.

Q. If the attraction of the Sun were greater, what then?

A. The Planets would approach the Sun.

Q. How do the Planets move?

A. Nearly in a circle.

Q. Why do they move nearly in a circle?

A. Because the two forces at all times nearly balance each other.

Q. Do all the Planets move with the same velocity?

A. They do not ; the planet nearest the Sun moves with the greatest velocity.

The teacher might here illustrate these two forces by fastening a string to a ball, and holding the end of the string in one hand, and with the other throw the ball from him, which would proceed in a straight line, until stopped by the string; when it would move in a circle around the hand holding the string;—the force by which the ball would move off in a straight line is the Centrifugal force; that exerted by the hand in holding the string, the Centripetal force. The revolution is always around the body that exerts the Centripetal force.

LESSON IX.

Q. When is a body said to be in Conjunction with the Sun?

A. When it appears to be joined with the Sun.

Q. When does a body appear to be joined with the Sun?

A. When it is between us and the Sun, or on the opposite side of the Sun from us.

Q. How many kinds of Conjunctions are there?

A. Two ; Inferior and Superior.

Q. When is a body in Inferior Conjunction?

A. When it is between the Earth and the Sun.

Q. When is a body in Superior Conjunction?

A. When it is on the opposite side of the Sun from the Earth.

Q. What planets only can be in Inferior Conjunction?

A. Mercury, Venus, and the Moon.

Q. Why can not the other planets be in Inferior Conjunction?

A. Because they can not pass between the Earth and Sun.

Q. What planets can be in Superior Conjunction?

A. All the planets except the Moon.

Q. When is a body in Opposition?

A. When the Earth is between the Sun and body.

Q. What planets can be in Opposition?

A. All the planets except Mercury and Venus.

Q. Why can not Mercury and Venus be in Opposition?

A. Because the Earth can not pass between them and the Sun.

Q. When is a body in Quadrature?

A. When lines drawn from the Sun and body to the Earth, form a right angle.

Q. What bodies can be in Quadrature?

A. All the planets except Mercury and Venus.

Q. What is the disc of a body?

A. It is the circular illuminated surface which it presents to our view.

LESSON X.

Q. In what time does the Earth revolve around the Sun?

A. In 365½ days.

Q. What other motion has the Earth?

A. A Revolution on its axis.

Q. What is the Axis of the Earth?

A. The imaginary straight line on which it performs its daily revolution.

Q. What are the ends of the Axis called?

A. One is called the North Pole, and the other, the South Pole.

Q. What is the shape of the Earth?
A. Round like a ball, a little flattened at the Poles.

Q. How do we know that the Earth is spherical?
A. 1st. Men have sailed round it. 2d. The topmast of a ship, coming in from sea, always appears first. 3d. The Earth's shadow upon the moon is circular. 4th. From an elevation, like the Peak of Teneriffe, the horizon is equally depressed on all sides.

Q. On what part of the Earth are people, houses, etc.?
A. On the surface.

Q. In what direction from us is the center of the Earth?

A. Directly below us, about 4,000 miles distant.

Q. What is meant by *up* and *down*?
A. *Up*, means from the center; *down*, toward the center of the Earth.

Q. What keeps people, etc., on the surface of the Earth?

A. The attraction of the Earth.

Q. With what velocity does the Earth move in its orbit?

A. 67 000 miles an hour.

LESSON XI.

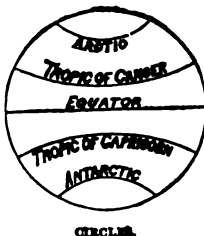
Q. What is the Equator?
A. A great Circle which divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Q. What two small Circles north of the Equator?

A. The Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

Q. What two small Circles south of the Equator?

A. The Tropic of Capricorn, and the Antarctic Circle.



Q. How far are the Tropics from the Equator, and the Polar Circles from the Poles?

A. $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Q. How far are the Tropics from the Polar Circles?

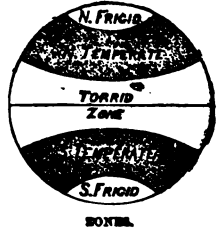
A. 43 degrees.

Q. Into what do these Circles divide the Earth's surface?

A. Into Zones.

Q. Why are Zones so called?

A. Because they encircle the Earth like great bands or belts.



Q. What does the word "Zone" mean?

A. A girdle, band, or belt.

Q. How many Zones are there?

A. Five; one Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid.

Q. Where is the Torrid Zone?

A. Between the Tropics.

Q. Where is the North Temperate Zone?

A. Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

Q. Where is the South Temperate Zone?

A. Between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Where is the North Frigid Zone?

A. North of the Arctic Circle.

Q. Where is the South Frigid Zone?

A. South of the Antarctic Circle.

Q. What is the width of the Torrid Zone?

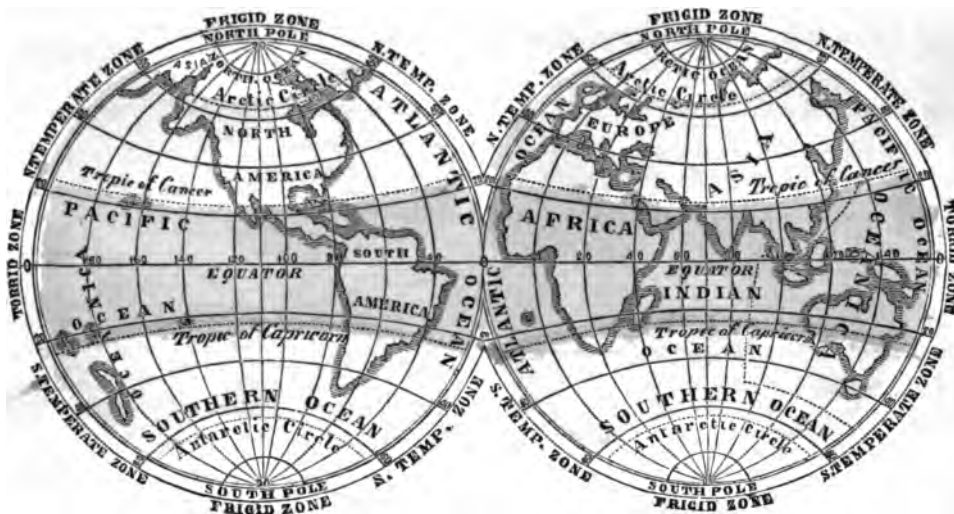
A. 47 degrees; $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees each side of the Equator.

Q. What is the width of each of the Temperate Zones?

A. 43 degrees.

Q. What is the greatest distance across each of the Frigid Zones?

A. 47 degrees; $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees each side of the Pole.



CIRCLES AND ZONES.

LESSON XII.

Q. What is the climate of the Torrid Zone?

A. It is very hot.

Q. What is the climate of the Frigid Zones?

A. It is very cold.

Q. What is the climate of the Temperate Zones?

A. It is mild or moderate; the heat being not so great as in the Torrid Zone, nor the cold so severe as in the Frigid Zones.

Q. Do all places in the same latitude have the same climate?

A. They do not; climate being modified by large bodies of water and by mountains.

Q. How does the nearness of the Ocean affect the climate?

A. By moderating the heat of summer, and the cold of winter.

Q. Do all places in the Torrid Zone have a hot climate?

A. They do not; at the tops of high mountains continually covered with snow, it is exceedingly cold.

Q. What varieties of climate may be found in the Torrid Zone?

A. At the foot of high mountains it is very hot; at the tops, very cold, as in the Frigid Zones; and between these, mild or moderate, as in the Temperate Zones.

Q. How can you find a cold climate?

A. Either by going from the Equator north or south, or by ascending high elevations.

Q. In what Zone do most of the inhabitants of the earth live?

A. In the North Temperate Zone.

Q. In what three Zones does North America lie?

Q. What part of North America is in the North Frigid Zone? in the North Temperate? in the Torrid?

Q. In what two Zones is South America?

Q. What part of South America is in the South Temperate Zone? in the Torrid?

Q. In how many and what Zones does Europe lie? Asia? Africa? Australia?

Q. What part of Asia is in the North Frigid Zone?

Q. What part is in the Torrid Zone?

Q. What part of Africa is in the North Temperate Zone? in the South Temperate Zone?

LESSON XIII.

Q. What is the Latitude of a place on the Earth?

A. It is its distance from the Equator, north or south.

Q. What places have the greatest latitude?

A. The Poles of the Earth.

Q. Why have the Poles the greatest latitude?

A. Because they are the parts of the Earth furthest from the Equator.

Q. What latitude have the Poles?

A. Ninety degrees, being one-fourth of the circumference.

Q. What is the length of a Degree on a Great Circle of the Earth?

A. $69\frac{1}{4}$ statute miles.

Q. How far are the Poles from the Equator?

A. Ninety degrees, or about 6,200 miles.

Q. What places have no latitude?

A. All places on the Equator.

Q. On what parts of a Map are the degrees of latitude marked?

A. On the sides.

Q. What are parallels of Latitude?

A. Small Circles parallel to the Equator.

Q. What can you say of their size?

A. They constantly diminish in size as they approach the Poles.

Q. What is the latitude of London?

A. 51 degrees, 31 minutes; about 3,500 miles from the Equator.

Q. What is the latitude of New York?

A. 40 degrees, 42 minutes; about 2,800 miles north of the Equator.

Q. What is the latitude of Cape Horn?

A. 56 degrees; about 3,900 miles south of the Equator.

Q. What is the latitude of Sydney?

A. 33 degrees, 51 minutes; about 2,300 miles from the Equator.

LESSON XIV.

Q. What is a Meridian on the Earth?

A. A Semicircle, passing from the North to the South Pole, and at right angles to the Equator.

Q. What is the Meridian of a place on the Earth?

A. It is the meridian passing through the place.

Q. Why are these semicircles called Meridians?

A. When the Sun is over any one of them, all places through which that Meridian passes, have mid-day or noon.

Q. How many Meridians are there?

A. There may be as many as there are points on the Equator. Every place is supposed to have a meridian passing through it.

Q. From what is Longitude usually reckoned?

A. From the meridian of London, east or west.

Q. From what Meridian do the Americans frequently count Longitude?

A. The meridian of Washington.

Q. What places have no longitude?

A. All places on the meridian of London.

Q. What places have the greatest longitude?

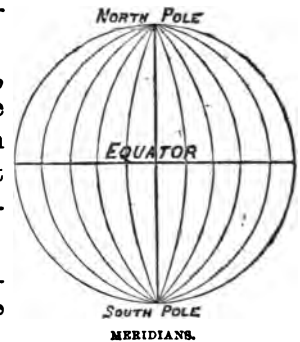
A. All places on the meridian that is opposite the meridian of London.

Q. How far is Longitude on the Earth reckoned?

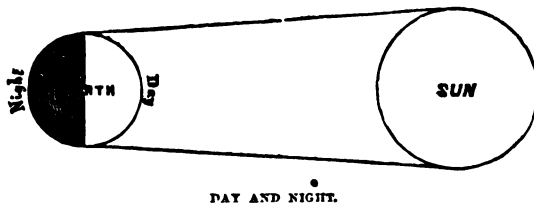
A. 180 degrees.

Q. On what parts of a Map are the figures of longitude marked?

A. On the top and bottom, or on the Equator.



LESSON XV.



Q. What causes day?

A. The light of the Sun.

Q. How much of the Earth has day at the same time?

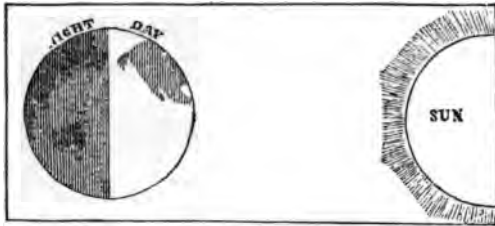
A. One-half.

Q. Does the Sun move round to give light to the other side?

A. It does not; the other side moves round toward the Sun.

Q. If the Earth should stand still when the Western Continent is toward the Sun, what could you say of day and night?

A. The Western Continent would have continual day; the Eastern, continual night.



EASTERN CONTINENT—NIGHT.—WESTERN CONTINENT—DAY.

Q. When the Eastern Continent has night, what has the Western Continent?



WESTERN CONTINENT—NIGHT.—EASTERN CONTINENT—DAY.

Q. When the Western Continent has night, what has the Eastern Continent?

Q. What must take place to give us change from day to night, and from night to day?

A. The Earth must turn on its axis.

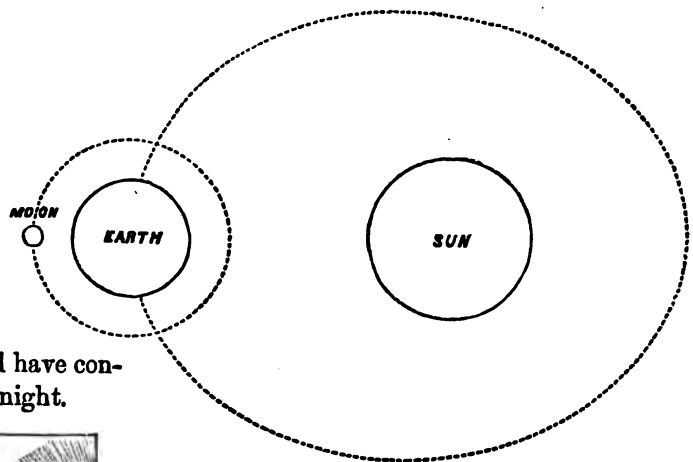
Q. In what time does the Earth turn on its axis?

A. Once every 24 hours.

Q. How long is it from midday to midnight?

A. 12 hours.

LESSON XVI.



REVOLUTION OF THE MOON AROUND THE EARTH, AND OF THE EARTH AROUND THE SUN.

Q. What cause the change of the Seasons?

A. The revolution of the Earth around the Sun, the inclination of its axis to the plane of its orbit, and its axis always leaning in the same direction.

Q. When the Northern Hemisphere leans toward the Sun, what Season has it?

A. Summer.

Q. What season is then in the Southern Hemisphere?

A. Winter.

Q. When it is Summer in the Northern Hemisphere, why is it Winter in the Southern?

A. Because the heat of the Sun strikes the Northern Hemisphere more directly than it does the Southern.

Q. When the Southern Hemisphere leans toward the Sun, what Seasons?

A. The Southern Hemisphere has Summer; the Northern, Winter.

Q. If the Earth's axis were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, where would the Sun shine directly all the year?

A. Over the Equator.

Q. Would there be any change of Seasons?

A. There would not.

LESSON XVII.

Q. What is the plane of the Earth's orbit called?

A. The Ecliptic.

Q. What is the Ecliptic on the Terrestrial Globe?

A. A great Circle on the Earth's surface, upon which the Sun shines directly throughout the year.

Q. How often does the Sun shine directly upon the Equator?

A. Twice a year; 21st of March and 23d of September.

Q. What are those points called where the Ecliptic crosses the Equator?

A. Equinoctial points.

Q. What are the two points called which are furthest from the Equator?

A. Solstitial points; $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the Equator.

Q. What parallels of latitude pass through the Solstitial points?

A. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q. When does the Sun shine directly upon the Tropics?

A. Upon the Tropic of Cancer, 21st of June; upon the Tropic of Capricorn, 22d of December.

Q. On the 21st of June, what Seasons?

A. The Northern Hemisphere has Summer; the Southern, Winter.

Q. What can you say of the day and night?

A. The Northern Hemisphere has the longest day and shortest night; the Southern, the shortest day and longest night.

Q. On the 22d of December, what Seasons?

A. The Northern Hemisphere has Winter; the Southern, Summer.

Q. What can you say of the day and night?

A. The Northern Hemisphere has the shortest day and longest night; the Southern, the longest day and shortest night.

Q. When are the days and nights equal?

A. 21st of March and 23d of September; or when the sun shines directly upon the Equinoctial points.

Q. What Seasons on the 21st of March?

A. The Northern Hemisphere has Spring; the Southern, Autumn.

Q. What Seasons on the 23d of September?

A. The Northern Hemisphere has Autumn; the Southern, Spring.

LESSON XVIII.

Q. Is the Sun in the center of the orbits of the planets?

A. It is not.

Q. What is that point of the orbit called which is furthest from the Sun?

A. The Aphelion.

Q. What is that point called which is nearest the Sun?

A. The Perihelion.

Q. When is the Earth nearest the Sun, or in its Perihelion?

A. 22d of December.

Q. When is the Earth furthest from the Sun, or in its Aphelion?

A. 21st of June.

Q. When the Earth is in its Perihelion, how far is it from the Sun?

A. 94,000,000 miles.

Q. What Season has the Northern Hemisphere then?

A. Winter.

Q. When the Earth is in its Aphelion, how far is it from the sun?

A. 96,000,000 miles.

Q. What Season has the Northern Hemisphere then?

A. Summer.

Q. How much further from the Sun are we in Summer than in Winter?

A. 2,000,000 miles.

Q. Why has the Northern Hemisphere Summer when the Earth is furthest from the Sun?

A. Because the Northern Hemisphere then leans toward the Sun, and receives its rays directly.

Q. Why has the Northern Hemisphere Winter when the Earth is nearest to the Sun?

A. Because the Northern Hemisphere then leans from the Sun, and receives its rays obliquely.

LESSON XIX.

Q. What surrounds the Earth?

A. The Atmosphere; composed of air, vapor, and other gases.

Q. How far from the Earth does the atmosphere extend?

A. About 45 miles.

Q. What can you say of the Air?

A. It is thinner or less dense the further it is from the Earth.

Q. When water dries up where does it go?

A. It rises into the air.

Q. How can water rise into the air?

A. It is turned to vapor, and then it is lighter than the air.

Q. What causes vapor to rise from boiling water?

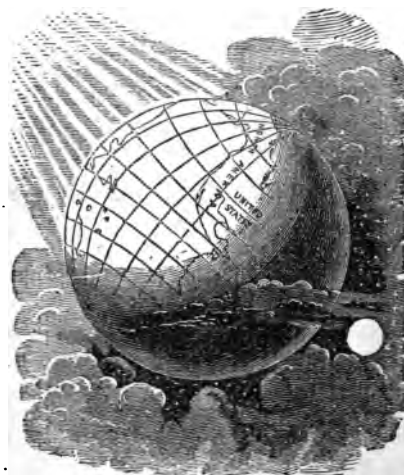
A. The heat of the fire.

Q. What causes vapor to rise from the surface of the Earth?

A. The heat of the Sun.

Q. When vapors rise and become condensed, what are they called?

A. Clouds.



THE EARTH.

Q. How long do they remain in the air?

A. Until they become sufficiently condensed to fall in rain.

Q. What causes the clouds or vapor to become condensed?

A. Cold.

Q. What is Snow?

A. Vapor frozen while condensing.

Q. What is Hail?

A. Rain frozen while falling.

Q. What is a Fog or Mist?

A. A cloud touching the Earth.

LESSON XX.

MOON.

Q. What kind of Planet is the Moon?

A. A Secondary Planet, revolving around the Earth.

Q. What kind of body is it?

A. An Opaque Body.



NEW MOON.

Q. Whence does the Moon receive its light?

A. From the Sun.

Q. If the Sun were an opaque body, could we see the Moon?

A. We could not.

Q. What bodies only could be seen?

A. The Stars.

Q. Why could we see the Stars, and not the Moon?

A. Because the Stars are luminous, and the Moon is opaque.

Q. What are the Stars supposed to be?

A. They are supposed to be Suns having Planets around each of them.

Q. What can be said of their size?

A. Some are much larger than the Sun.

Q. Why do they appear small?

A. Because they are very far distant.

Q. What is the Diameter of the Moon?

A. 2,180 miles.

Q. Which is the larger, the Sun or the Moon?

A. The Sun.

Q. Why does the Moon appear as large as the Sun?

A. Because it is much nearer to us.

Q. What is the distance of the Moon from the Earth?

A. 240,000 miles.

Q. How much further from the Earth is the Sun than the Moon?

A. The Sun is four hundred times as far.

LESSON XXI.

Q. What is the size of the Earth compared with that of the Moon?

A. The Earth is forty-nine times as large as the Moon.

Q. What is Apogee?

A. The point of the Moon's orbit furthest from the Earth.

Q. What is Perigee?

A. The point of the Moon's orbit nearest to the Earth.

Q. In what time does the Moon revolve around the Earth?

A. In $27\frac{1}{2}$ days, or about 4 weeks.

Q. When is it New Moon?

A. When the Moon is in Inferior Conjunction, or between the Earth and Sun

Q. Which side of the Moon is then illuminated?

A. The side toward the Sun.

Q. Which side is dark at New Moon?

A. The side toward the Earth.

Q. When is it Full Moon?

A. When the Moon is in Opposition, or on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun.

Q. How long after New Moon is Full Moon?

A. About two weeks.

Q. Why can we see the illuminated side at Full Moon?

A. Because that side is toward both the Sun and Earth.

Q. How often do we have New and Full Moon?

A. Once every $29\frac{1}{2}$ days

Q. Does the Moon rise at the same time every day?

A. It rises about 50 minutes later every day.

Q. What can be seen on the Moon?

A. Mountains, Plains, and Valleys.

Q. How would the Earth appear to a person at the Moon?

A. It would appear as the Moon does to us, only larger, and immovable.

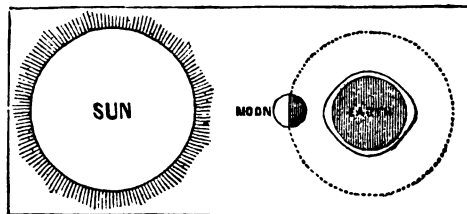
LESSON XXII.

TIDES.

- Q. What is Tide?
- A. The rising and falling of the water.
- Q. What causes Tide?
- A. The attraction of the Sun and Moon.
- Q. Which has the greater influence on the water?
- A. The Moon has about three times as much influence on the water as the Sun has.
- Q. Why?
- A. Because the Moon is much nearer the Earth.
- Q. How are Tides divided with respect to the rising and falling of the water?
- A. Into Flood and Ebb.
- Q. When is it Flood Tide?
- A. When the water is rising.
- Q. When is it High Water?
- A. When the water has risen.
- Q. When is it Ebb Tide?
- A. When the water is falling.
- Q. What parts of the Earth have the same tides at the same time?
- A. Any two opposite sides.
- Q. What part of the Earth has high water at the same time with the east side of America?
- A. The east side of Asia; it being on the opposite side of the Earth.
- Q. If the Earth did not turn on its axis, what would be the effect?
- A. The highest water would continually be on the side toward the Moon, and the side opposite to it.
- Q. How long is the Tide in rising?
- A. About 6 hours.
- Q. How long is the Tide in falling?
- A. About 6 hours.
- Q. How often do we have high and low water?
- A. About twice a day.

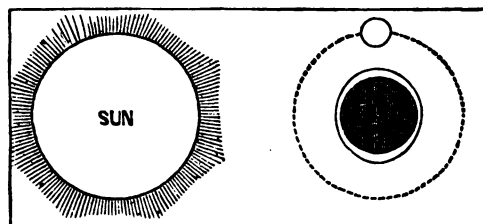
LESSON XXIII.

- Q. Is it high water at the same time each day?
- A. It is high water about 50 minutes later each day.
- Q. How are tides divided with respect to the extent of the rise and fall of the water?
- A. Into Spring and Neap.



MOON IN INFERIOR CONJUNCTION—SPRING TIDES.

- Q. What is Spring Tide?
- A. The greatest Flood and Ebb Tide.
- Q. When do Spring Tides occur?
- A. When the Sun and Moon act together.
- Q. How often do Spring Tides occur?
- A. Twice each month; at New and Full Moon.



MOON IN QUADRATURE—NEAP TIDES.

- Q. What is Neap Tide?
- A. It is the least rise and fall of the water.
- Q. How often do Neap Tides occur?
- A. Twice each month; when the Moon is in Quadrature.
- Q. Does the water always rise to the same height?
- A. It does not; during Spring Tides the high water is higher than usual, and the low water lower than usual.
- Q. In what part of the world are the highest Tides?
- A. In the Bay of Fundy, where, in some places, they rise to the height of 71 feet.

TABLE,

SHOWING THE RANK OF EACH STATE IN AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.,—CENSUS OF 1860.

STATES.	Lumber.	Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Live Stock.	Butter.	Hay.	Wool.	Woollen Manufactures.	Cotton Manufactures.	Iron Manufactures.	Tobacco.	Boots and Shoes.	Ten Value of Real Estate and Personal Property.
Maine.....	4	28	29	24	12	5	13	26	1	15	32	8	25
New Hampshire.....	22	27	31	23	18	11	15	6	2	17	27	4	27
Vermont.....	25	26	30	21	6	6	5	7	10	20	29	15	29
Massachusetts.....	12	30	27	26	16	10	25	1	1	4	12	1	17
Rhode Island.....	34	34	33	34	31	24	30	4	3	19	33	21	26
Connecticut.....	32	31	25	27	17	13	27	5	5	9	10	6	14
New York.....	1	7	14	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	11	2	1
New Jersey.....	20	18	21	22	14	14	26	9	8	19	33	7	1
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	13	4	2	2	3	2	4	2	13	3	3
Delaware.....	33	23	24	33	30	29	32	25	13	11	30	23	30
Maryland.....	30	11	19	25	22	19	22	14	9	10	4	10	23
Virginia.....	10	5	8	10	9	15	7	11	11	7	1	16	9
North Carolina.....	24	14	11	15	24	20	18	19	12	29	5	12	12
South Carolina.....	24	20	18	17	27	23	23	36	16	31	22	16	16
Georgia.....	15	16	10	13	21	23	17	15	10	26	15	19	15
Florida.....	31	33	26	33	34	34	31	31	26	23	16	1	28
Alabama.....	17	21	9	11	19	25	19	20	14	24	18	1	15
Mississippi.....	16	25	12	12	23	30	21	21	21	23	20	1	5
Louisiana.....	27	32	17	16	29	27	28	18	14	25	9	6	6
Texas.....	19	19	16	8	20	32	12	28	24	27	23	11	11
Arkansas.....	26	22	15	19	35	33	24	29	28	30	14	22	22
Tennessee.....	18	13	6	15	22	14	17	17	18	3	22	18	18
Kentucky.....	14	10	5	5	11	21	10	10	23	8	2	17	7
Ohio.....	5	4	3	2	8	4	1	13	15	5	6	5	4
Michigan.....	3	9	20	18	7	8	4	22	16	21	15	20	20
Indiana.....	9	8	4	9	5	12	9	12	20	22	8	11	10
Illinois.....	13	1	1	3	4	8	8	18	27	12	9	12	2
Missouri.....	8	15	2	7	10	16	11	16	22	6	7	14	8
Iowa.....	11	5	7	29	13	9	20	23	21	17	20	19	19
Wisconsin.....	6	2	32	21	8	7	16	24	18	24	13	18	18
California.....	7	12	32	14	26	17	6	26	1	31	1	21	21
Minnesota.....	29	17	25	31	23	18	33	1	26	24	1	21	21
Oregon.....	31	24	34	29	33	31	29	27	1	34	1	21	21
Kansas.....	25	29	23	32	32	26	34	1	28	1	21	21	21

MOUNTAINS AND WATERFALLS.

ARRANGED WITH REFERENCE TO THE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 12.

MOUNTAINS.

COUNTRY.	Highest Peak.	Height in feet.
1. North America.....	Mount St. Elias.....	17,860
2. Africa.....	Mount Kilimanjaro.....	20,000
3. Asia.....	Mount Kunchinglinga.....	23,173
4. South America.....	Mount Aconcagua.....	23,910
5. Europe.....	Mount Blanc.....	15,810
6. Oceania.....	Mount Ophir.....	13,842

WATERFALLS.

NAME.	Situation.	Height in feet.
a Passaic.....	New Jersey.....	70
b Potomac.....	Maryland.....	75
c Missouri.....	Nebraska.....	60
d Niagara.....	between N. Y. and Canada.....	160
e Montmorency.....	Canada.....	250
f Pucambio.....	New Granada.....	400
g Tequendama.....	".....	650
h Icozo Bridge.....	".....	400
i Gavarny.....	Pyrenees mountains.....	1,160
j Staubbach.....	Switzerland.....	900
k Itulan.....	".....	800
l Lulea.....	Sweden.....	600
m Serio del Adda.....	Italy.....	500
n Tosa.....	".....	469
o Terni.....	".....	300
p Foyers.....	Scotland.....	213
q Bruar.....	".....	200
r Rhine.....	Germany.....	100

TABLE,

CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS OF 1850.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Churches.	Whole Number of Persons accommodated.
Methodist.....	12,484	4,220,298
Baptist.....	8,793	3,184,438
Presbyterian.....	4,591	2,045,516
Congregational.....	1,675	795,677
Episcopal.....	1,430	631,613
Roman Catholic.....	1,269	705,933
Lutheran.....	1,205	532,109
Christians.....	512	296,050
Friends.....	715	238,023
Union.....	619	213,552
Universalist.....	494	205,462
Free Church.....	361	105,605
Moravian.....	331	112,135
German Reformed.....	327	156,932
Reformed Dutch.....	224	151,956
Unitarian.....	244	137,467
Mennonite.....	110	29,900
Tunkers.....	59	35,075
Jewish.....	31	16,575
Swedenborgian.....	15	5,070

SHOWING THE TIME AT SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES ON THE EARTH, WHEN IT IS TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON AT NEW YORK.

At all places West of the Meridian of New York, it is earlier.	At all places East of the Meridian of New York, it is later.
Philadelphia.....	A. M. Boston..... P. M.
Washington.....	11.55 Valparaiso..... 12.10
Buffalo.....	11.43 Cape Horn..... 12.27
Panama.....	11.39 Halifax..... 12.42
Charleston.....	11.33 Rio Janeiro..... 2.05
Havana.....	11.26 Cape Verd..... 2.47
Chicago.....	11. 6 Madrid..... 4.42
New Orleans.....	10.56 Liverpool..... 4.44
St. Louis.....	10.45 London..... 4.56
Galveston.....	10.36 Paris..... 5. 6
Vera Cruz.....	10.32 Rome..... 5.46
San Francisco.....	8.47 Vienna..... 6.02
Hawaii (Sandwich Is.).....	6.34 Cape of Good Hope..... 6.10
Port Phillip.....	2.35 Constantinople..... 6.52
Pekin.....	12.42 St. Petersburg..... 6.53
Batavia (Java).....	12. 4 Calcutta..... 10.50

POPULATION OF THE STATES—Census 1860.

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.

STATES.	Population.	Annual Deaths.	Population to one death.
Alabama.....	954,201	12,559	74
Arkansas.....	455,450	8,555	53
California.....	579,934	8,574	101
Connecticut.....	401,147	6,135	74
Delaware.....	112,316	1,240	89
Florida.....	150,425	1,571	78
Georgia.....	1,057,246	12,816	81
Illinois.....	1,711,931	19,229	87
Indiana.....	1,350,428	15,325	87
Iowa.....	654,948	7,259	92
Kansas.....	107,296	1,443	73
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	16,496	69
Louisiana.....	738,002	12,924	57
Maine.....	693,879	7,611	81
Maryland.....	657,049	7,570	87
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	21,903	57
Michigan.....	743,113	7,390	100
Minnesota.....	173,585	1,108	153
Mississippi.....	791,805	12,213	64
Missouri.....	1,139,012	17,632	64
New Hampshire.....	810,678	4,469	72
New Jersey.....	671,035	7,525	88
New York.....	3,841,735	48,881	84
North Carolina.....	992,622	11,632	84
Ohio.....	2,323,592	24,724	93
Oregon.....	32,465	277	213
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,115	30,214	95
Rhode Island.....	174,620	2,479	69
South Carolina.....	703,708	9,745	71
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	15,153	72
Texas.....	604,215	9,877	63
Vermont.....	815,098	8,335	92
Virginia.....	1,556,819	22,472	70
Wisconsin.....	715,881	7,141	107
District of Columbia.....	75,080	1,285	..
Territories—Total.....	260,195
Total in United States.....	31,430,199

HISTORICAL TABLE OF THE U. STATES.

STATES & TERRITORIES.	When Settled.	Where Settled.	By whom Settled.
Virginia.....	1607	Jamestown.....	English.....
New York.....	1614	Albany.....	Dutch.....
Massachusetts.....	1620	Plymouth.....	English.....
New Hampshire.....	1623	Dover.....	English.....
New Jersey.....	1629	Bergen.....	Dutch and Danes.
Delaware.....	1638	Wilmington.....	Swedes and Finns.
Connecticut.....	1633	Windsor.....	Em. from Mass.
Maryland.....	1634	St. Mary's.....	English.....
Rhode Island.....	1636	Providence.....	Roger Williams.....
North Carolina.....	1640	Albemarle.....	English.....
South Carolina.....	1670	Port Royal.....	English.....
Pennsylvania.....	1543	Philadelphia.....	Swedes.....
Georgia.....	1733	Savannah.....	English.....
Florida.....	1565	St. Augustine.....	Spanish.....
Maine.....	1630	York.....	Luglish.....
Wisconsin.....	1629	Green Bay.....	French.....
Michigan.....	1670	Detroit.....	French.....
Arkansas.....	1655	Arkansas Post.....	French.....
Texas.....	1692	Bexar.....	Spanish.....
Indiana.....	1690	Vincennes.....	French.....
Louisiana.....	1699	Iberville.....	French.....
Alabama.....	1702	Mobile.....	French.....
Mississippi.....	1716	Natchez.....	French.....
Illinois.....	1683	Kaskaskia.....	French.....
Vermont.....	1724	Fort Dummer.....	Em. from Mass.
Tennessee.....	1757	Fort Loudon.....	Em. from N. C.
Missouri.....	1755	St. Genevieve.....	French.....
California.....	1768	San Diego.....	Spanish.....
Kentucky.....	1770	Boonsboro.....	Daniel Boone.....
Ohio.....	1788	Marietta.....	Em. from N. Eng.
Iowa.....	1838	Burlington.....	Em. from N. Eng.
New Mexico.....	1594	Santa Fe.....	Spanish.....
Oregon.....	1811	Astoria.....	Em. from N. Eng.
Washington.....	1846	St. Paul.....	Em. from N. Eng.
Minnesota.....	1843	Salt Lake City.....	Mormon emigrants
Utah.....	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	—	—	—
Kansas.....	—	—	—

SUN AND PRIMARY PLANETS.

Name.	Diameter.	Distance from the Sun.	Annual Revolution.	Daily Revolution.
	Miles.	Miles.	Years.	Days.
Sun.....	837,000			25
Mercury.....	2,350	37 mills.	83	24
Venus.....	7,900	69 mills.	224	23
Earth.....	7,912	95 mills.	1	24
Mars.....	4,500	145 mills.	1	24
Jupiter.....	80,000	496 mills.	11	10
Saturn.....	73,000	900 mills.	29	10
Uranus.....	35,000	1828 mills.	84	6
Neptune.....	31,000	2862 mills.	164	226

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

MOUNTAINS.	Height in feet.
Mt. Kanchingnga.....	highest of Himalaya Mts..... 23,178
Mt. Aconcagua.....	" " Andes Mts..... 23,910
Mt. Kilimandjaro.....	" " in Africa..... 20,000
Mt. St. Elias.....	" " N. America..... 17,869
Mt. Elboorz.....	" " of Caucasus Mts..... 17,796
Mt. Popocatepetl.....	" " Sierra Madre..... 17,720
Mt. Blanc.....	" " in Europe..... 15,810
Mt. Milsin.....	" " of Atlas Mts..... 11,400
Mt. Maladetta.....	" " Pyrenees..... 11,168
Mt. Bialukha.....	" " Altai Mts..... 10,300
Mt. Spitzkop.....	" " Snow Mts..... 10,250
Mt. Corno.....	" " Apennines..... 9,523
Mt. Lomnitz.....	" " Carpathian Mts..... 8,779
Black Mt., or Mitchell's Peak.....	" " Alleghany Mts..... 6,476
Mt. Washington.....	" " White Mts..... 6,428

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

GRAND DIVISIONS.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Asia.....	16,285,000	572,825,000
Africa.....	10,946,319	62,270,000
North America.....	8,053,527	47,651,327
South America.....	6,663,964	16,667,412
Oceania.....	4,431,890	23,567,788
Europe.....	3,757,209	267,171,866
Total.....	50,137,409	999,652,892

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

DIVISIONS.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Census.
United States.....	2,983,892	31,430,199	1860
British America.....	2,914,318	2,656,460	1851
Greenland and Iceland.....	800,000	69,400	1850
Mexico.....	645,522	7,661,919	1850
Russian America.....	394,000	66,000	1846
Central America.....	219,000	2,049,950	1850
West Indies.....	91,448	3,766,307	..
Bermudas.....	47	11,092	1851
Total.....	8,053,527	47,651,327	..

GENERAL REVIEW.

COUNTRIES.

Bound them.

United States ?	Nubia ?	Denmark ?
Greenland ?	Equador ?	Cape Colony ?
Morocco ?	Portugal ?	Paraguay ?
Russia ?	Persia ?	Belgium ?
China ?	Central America ?	Senegambia ?
England ?	Prussia ?	Argentine Republic ?
Venezuela ?	Tripoli ?	Zanguebar ?
Hindoostan ?	New Granada ?	Chili ?
Liberia ?	Scotland ?	Abyssinia ?
Russian America ?	Japan Empire ?	Holland ?
Independent Tartary ?	Peru ?	Switzerland ?
Patagonia ?	Tunis ?	Arabia ?
Austria ?	Guiana ?	Guinea ?
France ?	Ireland ?	Greece ?
Thibet ?	Afghanistan ?	Bolivia ?
British America ?	Soudan ?	Italy ?
Brazil ?	Turkey ?	Egypt ?
Spain ?	Ethiopia ?	Norway ?
Siberia ?	Beloochistan ?	Algiers ?
Mexico ?	Mozambique ?	Sweden ?

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they ?

Rocky ?	Mt. Katahdin ?	Caucasus ?
Himalaya ?	Mt. Hecla ?	White ?
Snow ?	Adirondac ?	Mt. Cotopaxi ?
Andes ?	Brazilian ?	Altai ?
Scandinavian ?	Mt. Vesuvius ?	Apennine ?
Alleghany ?	Kong ?	Mt. Washington ?
Mts. of the Moon ?	Mt. Ararat ?	Balkan ?
Alps ?	Mt. Etna ?	Stanovoy ?
Cumberland ?	Green ?	Pyrenees ?
Atlas ?	Mt. St. Elias ?	Sierra Madre ?
Carpathian ?	Blue Ridge ?	Ural ?
Mt. Sorata ?	Mt. Aconcagua ?	Mt. Blanc ?

CAPES.

Where are they ? Into what waters do they project ?

Cod ?	North-east ?	Fear ?
Bon ?	Farewell ?	Mendocino ?
North ?	Sandy Hook ?	Lopatka ?
Good Hope ?	Gallinas ?	Land's End ?
Ann ?	Romania ?	Charles ?
Blanco ?	Clear ?	Agulhas ?
Finisterre ?	Canaveral ?	Henry ?
Sable ?	Prince of Wales ?	St. Roque ?
Guardafui ?	Comorin ?	East ?
Hatteras ?	Verd ?	Matapan ?
Tarifa ?	Horn ?	Lookout ?
	St. Vincent ?	St. Lucas ?

PENINSULAS.

Where are they ? By what waters are they embraced ?

Lower California ?	Yucatan ?	Hindoostan ?
Kamtschatka ?	Arabia ?	Florida ?
Norway & Sweden ?	Africa ?	South America ?
Malacca ?	Labrador ?	Alaska ?
Crimea ?	Spain and Portugal ?	Nova Scotia ?

ISLANDS.

Where are they ? By what waters are they surrounded ?

Ceylon ?	Candia ?	Van Diemen's Land ?
Newfoundland ?	Cape Verd Is. ?	Ireland ?
Spitzbergen ?	Terra del Fuego ?	Porto Rico ?
Mauritius ?	Nantucket ?	Sicily ?
Bahama Is. ?	Falkland Is. ?	Azore Is. ?
Greenland ?	Iceland ?	Shetland Is. ?
Australia ?	Great Britain ?	Cyprus ?
Socotra ?	Java ?	Nippon ?
Bermudas Is. ?	Madagascar ?	Staten ?
Caroline Is. ?	Balearic Is. ?	Jamaica ?
West Indies ?	Martha's Vineyard ?	Hebrides Is. ?
Chiloe ?	Orkney Is. ?	Jesso ?
Nova Zembla ?	Saghalien ?	Comoro Is. ?
Horneo ?	Hainan ?	New Guinea ?
Long ?	Japan Is. ?	Vancouver's ?
Cuba ?	Celebes ?	Hayti ?
Sumatra ?	Corsica ?	Loffoden Is. ?
Juan Fernandez Is. ?	St. Helena ?	Canary Is. ?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where are they ? Into what waters do they open ?

Mediterranean ?	Buzzard's ?	Albemarle ?
Mexico ?	Panama ?	Baffin's ?
Arabian ?	California ?	Lyons ?
Hudson's ?	Narragansett ?	Delaware ?
Black ?	Azov ?	Bothnia ?
China ?	Darien ?	Persian ?
Massachusetts ?	Adriatic ?	St. Lawrence ?
Discay ?	Honduras ?	Pasamaquoddy ?
Mobile ?	Casco ?	Baltic ?
Japan ?	Archipelago ?	Obi ?
Camppeachy ?	Yellow ?	Tampa ?
White ?	Chesapeake ?	North ?
Okhotsk ?	Genoa ?	Penobscot ?
Green ?	Red ?	Siam ?
Riga ?	Cape Cod ?	Saginaw ?
Guinea ?	Kamtschatka ?	New York ?

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

Between what lands are they ? What waters do they connect ?

Davis' ?	Florida ?	English Channel ?
Magellan ?	Cook's ?	Bab el Mandeb ?
Yucatan ?	Catagat ?	Bosphorus ?
Bass' ?	Sunda ?	Ormus ?

Hudson's!	Corra!	Skager Rack!
Dover!	Behring's!	Mona Passage!
Torres!	Malacca!	Gibraltar!
Bellisle!	Otranto!	Mozambique!
Messina!	Windward Passage!	Dardanelles!

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

Amazon!	White!	Rock!
Nile!	Neuso!	Dwina!
Missouri!	Duna!	Maumee!
Rhine!	Delaware!	Red!
Orange!	Scioto!	Iowa!
Hoang Ho!	Paraguay!	Colorado!
Susquehanna!	Chattahoochee!	Roanoke!
St. John's!	Rio Grande!	James!
Tagus!	Angara!	Passaic!
Merrimac!	Santee!	Negro!
Volga!	Mohawk!	Petchora!
Obi!	St. Francisco!	Monongahela!
Genesee!	Amoor!	Osage!
Mackenzie's!	Ohio!	Kaskaskia!
Ural!	Roanoke!	Nelson's!
Cambodia!	Parana!	Alleghany!
St. Lawrence!	Hudson!	Dnieper!
Loire!	Lena!	Alabama!
Flint!	Savannah!	Gila!
Tigris!	Illinois!	Yazoo!
Potomac!	La Plata!	Apalachicola!
Kennebec!	Des Moines!	Danube!
Niger!	Niagara!	Yang-tse Kiang!
Orinoco!	Rhone!	Arkansas!
Tombigby!	Wisconsin!	Douro!
Amoo!	Tennessee!	Indus!
Seine!	Sabine!	Cape Fear!
Euphrates!	Uruguay!	Columbia!
Connecticut!	Irrawaddy!	Pearl!
Don!	Elbe!	St. Mary's!
Great Pedee!	Rackett!	Madeira!
Mississippi!	Kansas!	Lehigh!
Yenisei!	Cumberland!	Schuylkill!
Senegal!	Irtysk!	Gambia!
	Mobile!	Altamaha!

LAKES.

Where are they? What are their outlets?

Superior!	Cayuga!	Michigan!
Caspian!	Ontario!	Winnepeg!
Great Bear!	Great Slave!	Niearagua!
Moose Head!	Baikal!	Otsego!
Oneida!	Huron!	Erie!
Maracaybo!	Grand!	Umbagog!
Aral!	Titicaca!	George!
St. Clair!	Champlain!	Winnipiseogee!
Itasca!	Maravi!	Seneca!

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what Countries or States are they? On or near what waters?

London!	Burlington!	New Haven!
New York!	Berlin!	New Guatemala!
Jeddo!	Savannah!	Ispahan!
Eastport!	Montreal!	Toledo!
Constantinople!	Bennington!	Springfield!
Mexico!	Vera Cruz!	Granada!
Lima!	Caracas!	Syracuse!
Manchester!	Kelat!	Panama!
Smyrna!	Bridgeport!	Key West!
Lisbon!	San Salvador!	Worcester!
Valparaiso!	Natchez!	Calcutta!
Boston!	Cayenne!	Detroit!
Hamburg!	Northampton!	Pernambuco!
Poughkeepsie!	New Orleans!	Jefferson City!
Canton!	Athens!	Gibraltar!
Washington!	Philadelphia!	Sydney!
Jerusalem!	Cairo!	Cleveland!
Providence!	Richmond!	Tobolsk!
Delhi!	Rio Janeiro!	West Point!
Edinburgh!	Michigan City!	Raleigh!
Bangor!	Christiania!	Rome!
Paris!	Muscat!	Lexington!
Quebec!	St. Louis!	Cape Town!
Copenhagen!	Monte Video!	Oregon City!
Portland!	Bombay!	Morocco!
Madrid!	Troy!	Annapolis!
Baltimore!	Irkoutsck!	Trenton!
Chuquisaca!	Alton!	Georgetown!
Little Rock!	Florence!	Milwaukee!
Lowell!	New London!	Gondar!
Bokhara!	Monterey!	Genoa!
Rome!	Iowa City!	Pensacola!
Memphis!	Cabul!	Timbuctoo!
Teheran!	Odessa!	Bern!
Plymouth!	Hartford!	Paterson!
Dubuque!	Naples!	Santa Fe!
Madras!	Brooklyn!	Algiers!
Newport!	Vienna!	Dover!
Dublin!	Baton Rouge!	Newark!
Nashville!	Montpelier!	Tallahassee!
Augusta!	Moscow!	Tripoli!
St. Petersburg!	Havana!	Pittsburg!
Toronto!	Cincinnati!	Turin!
Hue!	Quito!	Milledgeville!
Concord!	Charleston!	Marseilles!
Archangel!	Santiago!	Bahia!
Norfolk!	Louisville!	Buffalo!
Bogota!	Sevastopol!	Pekin!
Mecca!	Nashville!	Buenos Ayres!
Madison!	Galveston!	Plattsburg!
Delhi!	Chicago!	Paramaribo!
Salem!	Stockholm!	Lassa!
Annapolis!	St. Augustine!	Merida!
Halifax!	San Francisco!	Wheeling!
Rochester!	Indianapolis!	Omak!
New Bedford!	Austin!	Alexandria!

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Acapulco,	äk-ä-pool'-ko.
Aconcagua,	ä-kon-kä'-gwa.
Adriatic,	ad-re-at'-ic.
Ægean,	e-je'-an.
Afghanistan,	af-gan-is-tan'.
Albemarle,	al-be-mär'l'.
Albuquerque,	al-bu-ker'-ka.
Aleutian,	a-lu'-she-an.
Algiers,	al-jeers'.
Altai,	al-ti'.
Altamaha,	aul-ta-ma-haw'.
Amboy,	am-boy'.
Amoor,	ä-moor'.
Anam,	an-nam'.
Andes,	an'-dees.
Androecoggin,	au-dros-cog'-ghin.
Aral,	ar'-al.
Archipelago,	ark-e-pel'-a-go.
Arctic,	ärk'-tic.
Ardenne,	ar-den'.
Arequipa,	är-a-ke'-pä.
Arkansas,	ar-kan'-sas.
Asia,	a'-she-a.
Athens,	ath'-ens.
Australia,	aws-tra'-le-a.
Azores,	az-orz'.
Azov,	az'-ov.

B.

Bab el Mandeb,	bab'-el-man'-deb.
Bahia,	bä-he'-a.
Baikal,	bi'-kal.
Balearic,	bal-e-ar'-ik.
Belize,	ba-leez'.
Bangor,	ban'-gor.
Bardadoes,	bar-ba'-doz.
Baton Rouge,	bat'-on-roozh'.
Beaufort,	bu'-fort.
Behring,	be'-ring.
Bellisle,	bel-ile'.
Beloochistan,	bel-oo-chis-tan'.
Benares,	ben-ä'-rez.
Bengal,	ben-gawl'.
Benin,	ben-een'.
Bogota,	bo-go-tä'.
Bokkara,	bok-hä'-ra.
Bologna,	bo-lone'-yä.
Bombay,	bom-bay'.
Bordeaux,	bor-dö'.
Bosphorus,	bos'-pho-rus.
Boulogne,	boo-lone'.
Brahmaputra,	brä'-mä-poo'-trä.
Brasil,	bra-zil'.
Brasos,	brä'-zos.
Buenos Ayres,	bo'-nus-ä'-ris.

C.

Cabul,	käb-ool'.
Cagliari,	kal-yü'-re.
Cairo,	ki'-ro.
Calais,	kal'-is.
Calcasieu,	kal'-ka-shu.
Callao,	käl-lä'-o.
Canton,	kan'-ton.
Cape Breton,	brit'-on, or bre-toon'.
Caracas,	kä-rä'-käs.
Caribbean,	kar-rib-bee'-an.
Caribbee,	kar-rib-bee'.
Castile,	kas-teel'.
Caucasus,	kaw'-kä-sua.
Cayenne,	ki-enn'.
Celebes,	sel'-e-bees.
Cheviot,	chiv'-e-ut.
Chicago,	she-kaw'-go.
Chihuahua,	che-wä'-wä.
Chili,	chee'-le.
Chillicothe,	chil-le-koth'-ee.
Chowan,	cho-wan'.
Chuquisaca,	choo-kee-sä'-ka.
Cincinnati,	sin-sin-nah'-tee.
Cologne,	ko-lone'.
Colorado,	kol-o-rah'-do.
Comorin,	kom'-o-rin.
Comoro,	kom'-o-ro.
Connecticut,	kon-net'-e-kut.
Coquimbo,	ko-keem'-bo.
Cracow,	kray'-ko.
Croatia,	kro-a'-she-a.
Curaçoa,	ku-ra-so'.
Cuyahoga,	ki-a-ho'-ga.

D.

Danube,	dan'-ube.
Darien,	da'-re-en.
Delhi,	del'-lee.
Dembes,	dem'-be-a.
Des Moines,	de-moin'.
Dnieper,	nee'-per.
Dniester,	nees'-ter.
Dubuque,	du-book'.

E.

Edinburgh,	ed'-in-bur-ruh.
Edisto,	ed'-is-to.
England,	ing'-gland.
Equador,	ek-wä'-dore'.
Esquimaux,	ee'-ke-mo.
Euphrates,	u-fray'-tez.

F.

Falkland,	fawk'-land.
Fezzan,	fez-man'.
Finisterre,	fin-is-tair'.
Frio,	free'-o.

G.

Gallinas,	gal-lee'-nas.
Ganges,	gan'-jez.
Gibraltar,	je-braul'-ter.
Gila,	whe'-la.
Gloucester,	glos'-ter.
Gondar,	gon'-dar. [ich.
Greenwich,	grin'-idge, or green'
Guadalajara,	gwä-dä-lä-hä'-ra.
Guadaloupe,	gaw-da-loop'.
Guadalquivir,	gaw-dal-kwiv'-er.
Guardafui,	gar-dä-fwee'.
Guayaquil,	gwi-a-keel'.
Guiana,	ghe-ä'-nä.

H.

Hague,	haig.
Hainan,	hi-nan'.
Hawaii,	hä-wi'-ee.
Herat,	her-ät'.
Himalaya,	him-a-li'-a.
Hindoostan,	hin-doo-stan'.
Holstein,	hol'-stine.
Housatonic,	hoo-sä-ton' ik.
Hue,	hoo-a'.
Huron,	hu'-ron.

I.

Illinois,	il-lin-oi'.
India,	in'-dä-a.
Indus,	in'-dus.
Ionian,	i-o'-ne-an.
Iowa,	i'-o-wa.
Irkoutsk,	ir-kootsk'.
Iser,	ee'-zer.

J.

Java,	jah'-va.
Joannes,	zho-än'-nes.

K.

Kalamazoo,	kal-a-ma-zoo'.
Kamtschatka,	kam-chat'-ka.
Kanawha,	kan-au'-wä.
Kelat,	ke-lät'.
Kennebec,	ken-ne-bee'.
Khiva,	kee'-vä.
Kiusiu,	ke-oo'-se-oo'.

L.

Labrador,	lab-ra-dore'.
La Plata,	lä-plä'-tä.
Leh,	lä.
Lena,	le'-na.
Levant,	le-vant'.
Leyden,	li'-den.
Lima,	lee'-mä.
Lipari,	lee-pär'-ee.
Lisle,	leal.
Loire,	lwär.

Louisiana, loo-ee-ze-ah'-na.
Louisville, loo'-is-vil.
Lucayos, loo-ki'-oce.

M.

Mackenzie, mak-ken'-zee.
Madeira, mä-dee'-ra, or mä
Madrid, mä-drid'. [dä'-rä.
Magellan, mä-jel'-lan.
Malaga, mal'-a-ga.
Malay, ma-lä'.
Maracaybo, mär-ä-ki'-bo.
Marquesas, mar-kä'-sas.
Marseilles, mar-säles'.
Martinique, mar-tin-eek'.
Mauritius, maw-rish'-e-us.
Meinavi, mä-näm'.
Memphis, mem'-phis.
Mendocino, men-do-see'-no.
Merica, mer'-e-dä.
Merrimac, mer'-ri-mac.
Messina, mes-see'-nä.
Michigan, mish'-e-gan.
Milwaukee, mil-wau'-ke.
Minnesota, min-nes-o'-ta.
Mobile, mo-beel'.
Mocha, mo'-kä.
Monchabo, mon-chä-bo'.
Monterey, mon-tä-ray'.
Moscow, mos'-ko.
Mourzonk, moor-zook'.
Mozambique, mo-zam-beek'.
Munich, moo'-nik.
Muscatine, mus-ka-teen'.

N.

Nahant, na-hänt'. [keen'.
Nankin, nan-kin', or nan-
Natchez, natch'-iz.
Natchitoches, natch-i-totch'-iz.
Nebraska, ne-bras'-ka.
Neuse, nuce.
Nevada, ne-vä'-dä.
Newark, nu'-ark.
Newfoundland, nu'-fond-land'.
New Granada, nu-grä-nä'-dä.
New Orleans, nu-or'-le-anz.
New Rochelle, nu-ro-shell'.
Nicobar, nik'-o-bar.
Niger, ni'-jer.
Norfolk, nor'-fok.
Norwalk, nor'-wok. [wich'.
Norwich, nor'-rich, or nor'-
Nova Scotia, no'-va sko'-she-a.
Nubia, nu'-be-a.
Nueces, noo-a'-sez.

O.

Oasis, o'-a-sis.
Oaxaca, wä-hü'-ka.
Obi, o'-bee.
Oceanica, o-she-an'-e-ka.
Ocmulgee, oc-mulg'-ee.

Oconeé, o-ko'-nee.
Okhotsk, o-kotak'.
Oneida, o-ni'-dä.
Orinoco, o-re-no'-ko.
Otranto, o-trän'-to.

P.

Papua, pap'-oo-a.
Paraguay, pä-rä-gwä'.
Parana, pä-rä-nä'.
Pekin, pe-kin'.
Petchora, petch'-o-rä.
Philippine, fil'-ip-pin.
Platte, platt.
Pompeii, pom-pay'-ye.
Portsmouth, ports'-muth.
Poughkeepsie, po-kip'-se. [-ya.
Prussia, proo'-she-a, or prush'.
Pyrenees, pir'-en-eez.

Q.

Quebec, kwe-bek'.
Quito, ke'-to.

R.

Racine, ras-scen'.
Raleigh, raw'-lec.
Reading, red'-ing.
Rideau, ree-do'.
Riga, ree'-ga.
Rio Grande, ree'-o gran'-dä.
Roanoke, ro-an-oke'. [e-a.
Russia, roo'she-a, or rush'-

S.

Sabine, sä-been'.
Saco, saw'-ko.
Saghalien, sä-gä-lee'-en.
Sahara, sä-hä'-rä.
Saigon, si-gon'.
Sandwich, sand'-wich.
Sangamon, sang'-ga-mon.
San Joaquin, san ho-ä-keon'.
San Jose, san ho-say'.
Santa Fé, san'-ta fay'.
Santiago, sän-te-ä'-go.
Saone, sone.
Sardinia, sar-din'-e-a.
Scheldt, skelt.
Schenectady, sken-ek'-tä-de.
Schuylkill, skool'-kil.
Seine, sane.
Senegal, sen-e-gawl'.
Senegambia, san-e-gam'-be-a.
Siam, si-am'.
Sicily, sis'-il-e.
Skager Rack, skag'-er-rak.
Sooloo, soo-loo'.
Soudan, soo-dan'.
Soumauli, so-mawl'-ee.
Spitzbergen, spitz-berg'-en.
St. Augustine, sent-au-gus-teen'.

St. Croix, sent-kroy'.
St. Louis, sent-loo'-ia.
Stockholm, stok'-holm.
St. Roque, sent-roke'.
Suez, soo'-ez, or soo-eez'.
Sumatra, soo-mä'-tra.
Syracuse, sir'-a-cuze.

T.

Tahiti, tä-hee'-te.
Tampico, tam-pee'-ko.
Taranto, tä-rän-to.
Tehad, chäd.
Telheran, teh-her-än'.
Terra del Fuego, te-er'-rä del fwa'-go.
Terre Bonne, täre-bon'.
Terre Haute, täre-höte'.
Thames, temz.
Thibet, tib'-et.
Titicaca, te-te-kä'-kä.
Tobolsk, to-bolsk'.
Tocantins, to-kän-teens'.
Tonquin, ton-keen'.
Toulon, too-lon'.
Trinidad, trin-e-dad'.
Tripoli, trip'-o-le.

U.

Ural, yoo'-ral.
Uruguay, oo-roo-gwi'.
Utah, yoo'-taw, or yoo'-tä.
Utrecht, yoo'-trekt.

V.

Vallejo, val-le'-ho.
Valparaiso, val-pa-ri'-zo.
Vancouver, van-koo'-ver.
Van Diemen's Land, van-deo'-menz.
Venezuela, ven-ez-wee'-la.
Vienna, ve-en'-na.
Vincennes, vin-senz'.
Virginia, ver-jin'-e-a.
Vistula, vis'-tu-la.

W.

West Indies, west in'-dees.
Winnipeg, win'-ni-peg.
Winnipiseogee, win-e-pe-saw'-ke.
Worcester, woos'-ter.

X.

Xingu, shing-goo'.

Y.

Yang-tse Kiang, yang-tse-ke-äng'.
Yenisei, yen-e-sä'-e.
Yucatan, yoo-kä-tän'.

Z.

Zambeze, zäm-bä'-zee.
Zanguebar, zhän-gha-bar'.
Zanzibar, zän-ze-bar'.
Zealand, zee'-land.
Zurich, zu'-rik.

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